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Wednesday, May 26, 1971
Jyaistha 5, 1893 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

Second Session
(Fifth Lok Sabha)

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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CONTENTS

No. 3—Wednesday, May 26, 1971/Jyaistha 5, 1893 (Saka)

	Columns
Member Sworn	
Re Designations of Ministers and Ministries	1—5
Oral Answers to Questions—	
*Starred Questions Nos. 61, 62, 65, 66, 68, 69, 71 and 72.	5—32
Written Answers to Questions—	
Starred Questions Nos. 63, 64, 67, 70, 73 to 80, 83, 84 and 86 to 90. ...	32—46
Unstarred Questions Nos 292 to 303, 305 to 311, 314 to 320, 322 to 335, 337, 338, 340 to 362, 364 to 414, 416 to 440 and 442 to 446. ...	46—155
Calling Attention to matter of Urgent Public Importance—	
Reported Misappropriation of over Sixty Lakhs of Rupees from the State Bank of India, New Delhi ...	156—68
Re. Papers Laid on the Table	169—75
Papers Laid on the Table	176—83
Elections to Committees—	
(i) Estimates Committee	183—84
(ii) Public Accounts Committee ; and	184
(iii) Committee on Public Undertakings	185—86
Re. Business of the House	186
Discussion re Influx of refugees from East Bengal	187—226
Shri Ram Deo Singh	187—94
Shri Dinesh Singh	194—96
Shri Samar Guha	196—203
Prof. S. T. Saksena	203—04
Shri B. K. Daschowdhury	204—08
Shri Krishna Menon	208—17
Shrimati Indira Gandhi	219—26
Motion re. Annual Report of University Grants Commission for 1968-69.	226—62

*The sign + marked above the name of a Member indicates that the question was actually asked on the floor of the House by that Member.

	Columns
Shri Dhandapani . .	226—30
Shri Raja Ram Shastri	231—33
Shri M. C. Daga	234—37
Prof. Madhu Dandavate	237—43
Shri K. Mallanna	243—45
Shri Sudhakar Pandey	245—50
Shri Dhamankar	250—52
Shri D. P. Yadav	252—62
Railway Budget, 1971-72—General Discussion	262—70
Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya	263—70
Shri R. N. Sharma	270

LOK SABHA

Wednesday, May 26, 1971/Jyaistha 5, 1893 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[Mr. Speaker *in the Chair*]

MEMBER SWORN

SHRI S. S. MOHAPATRA (Balasore).

RE. DESIGNATIONS OF MINISTERS AND MINISTRIES

MR. SPEAKER : Questions.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR (Karimganj) : estion No. 61.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM (Tiruchirapalli) : On a point of order. You are aware of the heated controversy that had developed in this House about the notification regarding the designation of Ministers and Ministries in Hindi. Some of the members, those belonging to the DMK, have decided to abstain during the Question Hour on this issue. Even though we have not joined them in this abstention, we feel no less strongly about it. So we want to know when a decision will be taken with regard to this.

Secondly, I would like to ask why the Lok Sabha should implement it automatically when a notification is issued only by the Government. Who is responsible for printing these question lists ? It is the Lok Sabha Speaker. So he should consult the leaders of parties before he introduces any change here. So may I ask whether you propose to convene a meeting of the leaders of parties to resolve this controversy so far as the Lok Sabha is concerned ? Let the

Government look after themselves. I would appeal to you to intervene in this matter in so far as it relates to the proceedings of this House.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN (Madurai) : I wish to state, I also agree with my hon. member Shri Kalyanasundaram. This is a very serious matter and we must do something in the matter We cannot leave it like this.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : This is a question of privilege.

MR. SPEAKER : This matter was raised in the House the other day. The Prime Minister agreed to call a meeting and that was agreed upon in this House. First they issued a notification. Then a second notification came We have already issued the corrigenda. They have revised their decision. First, we will have the nomenclature in English followed by that in Hindi. I think that is a good solution.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : No...

MR. SPEAKER : When there is a Presidential Order, we have no other choice but to implement it.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : The Presidential Order relates to the functioning of Government and not to the functioning of this House. This House functions independently.

MR. SPEAKER : I think in future when such orders are to be promulgated, I will propose to the President that in case it affects the proceedings of this House or some other matter connected with the work of this House, they should normally take us into consultation.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Was there consultation held in this case ? I presume no consultation was made.

MR. SPEAKER : When I make this proposal, naturally I will be consulted.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North East) : Could I recall that when the nomenclature 'Lok Sabha' was adopted, Shri Mavalankar himself announced it in the House from his place in the House ?

And it was after that that we changed the nomenclature. Therefore, the tradition is there and you have to uphold that tradition.

SHRI R. V. SWAMINATHAN : I would like to suggest that the Speaker may write to the President requesting him to withdraw the Notification in view of the fact that he has not consulted the Speaker.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : May I request you to allow sometime to discuss the Notification in this House itself ?

MR. SPEAKER : It is all settled now.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : Otherwise I will have to raise it by means of a privilege motion. I have already given notice of a privilege motion, because it concerns the functioning of this House.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल (बागपत) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं एक व्यवस्था का प्रश्न उठाना चाहता हूं। पहला प्रश्न तो यह है कि आप ने अनेक बार यह व्यवस्था दी है कि प्रश्नोत्तर काल के दौरान व्यवस्था सम्बन्धी प्रश्न न उठाये जायें लेकिन हम देख रहे है कि बार-बार तीन रोज से यहां पर प्रश्नोत्तरकाल में व्यवस्था के प्रश्न इस तरह से उठाये जा रहे हैं...

अध्यक्ष महोदय : माननीय सदस्य इसलिए पहले उठा रहे हैं ?

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : मैं इस वजह से उठा रहा हूं कि आप क्वेश्चन आवर में उन्हें उठाने की इजाजत क्यों दे रहे हैं ? बार-बार आपके द्वारा ऐसी व्यवस्था दिये जाने के बाद भी माननीय सदस्यों को उन्हें उठाने दिया जा रहा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : उसमें व्यवस्था की बात नहीं है बल्कि इस को लेकर एक कट्रोवर्सी सी चली हुई है जिस पर कि सबमिशन किया जा रहा है। It does not arise out the question. It is a submission about a certain general policy. It is not a question of any point of order.

श्री रामचन्द्र विकल : मैं यह सुझाव देना चाहता हूं कि जब इस चीज को लेकर विवाद इतना कटु बनता चला जा रहा है तब आप इस राष्ट्रभाषा के प्रश्न के बारे में यहां इस सदन में विवाद होने दे। यह ज्यादा अच्छा होगा बजाय इसके कि इस सवाल को लेकर भावनाएं इतनी कटु बनती जाय सारे सदन के सामने आप इस बिवाद को रख दे।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : दरअसल इस में दूसरे के सेंटिमेंट को एप्रिशिएट करने की बात है।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद : सेंटिमैंट सब लोगों को है सेंटिमैंट खाली एक ही जगह नही है। जबकि पराकाष्ठा हो रही है तो आखिर उसे कितने दिन तक दबा कर रख सकेंगे ? यह क्या बात हैं कि धमकी दी और काम हो गया ?

श्री रामदेव सिंह (महाराजगज) : सविधान में इस बारे में स्पष्ट तौर से दिया हुआ है और इसलिए हिन्दी के प्रश्न पर बिलकुल किसी तरह का कम्प्रोमाइज नहीं होगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : जब से आप मिनिस्टरी से हटे हैं तब से बड़े तेज हो गये हैं।

श्री भागवत झा आजाद (भागलपुर) : पहले भी मैं तेज था तब आप स्पीकर नही थे। क्षमा कीजियेगा इस तरह से आप रिमार्क मत कीजिये। मैने ऐसी कोई बात नहीं कही थी और आप को ऐसा रिमार्क नहीं करना चाहिये थां लेकिन जब आप इस तरह से मेरे लिये रिमार्क कीजियेगा तो मुझे भी रिमार्क करने के लिये बाध्य होना पड़ेगा।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : कल भी माननीय सदस्य कह रहे थे और आज भी वह कह रहे हैं।

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

Reorganization of Yojana Ayog

+

*61. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :
SHRI MAYAVAN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING (YOJANA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pradhan Mantri has reorganised the Yojana Ayog in order to fulfil the aspirations of the people for a socialist programme ;

(b) if so, the main changes made ;

(c) whether she is also considering certain changes in the existing Fourth Five Year Plan ; and

(d) if so, the proposed changes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (YOJANA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The reorganization of the Planning Commission is in progress and will be finalised shortly.

(b) and (c). Details are being worked out.

(d) A re-appraisal of the Fourth Plan, will be made after the Planning Commission is reconstituted.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : Nothing has come out in the answer. Anyway, I would like to point out that in order to achieve our goals there has to be a much greater emphasis on the implementation of the Plan, and in this aspect the Planning Commission has failed so far. We have seen there has always been a gap between the Plan target and the achievement. So, I would like to known in what way the Prime Minister is going to achieve it by reorganising the Planning Commission. Or, is it simply another experiment ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : While having a re-appraisal, the implementation of the Plan will also be taken into consideration, and what sort of mechanism can be created will naturally be considered.

SHRI NIHAR LASKAR : While considering the re-organisation of the Planning Commission, I would like to know whether the Planning Commission will be able to give us future guidelines on priorities. On this aspect the Planning Commission has failed so far.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : After this reappraisal, natually the priorities shall be fixed and in order to meet the demands of the people and fulfil our promises to the people, due care will certainly be taken.

SHRI P. GANGADEB : May I know the mechanism by which and the extent to which the investment structure of the fourth Plan will be changed in favour of agriculture?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It will all be taken into consideration after the reappraisal of the fourth Plan. A panel has been informally set up to go into it and after the Planning Commission is reconstituted all these aspcets will be taken into consideration.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : What exactly does the Government mean by the reorganization of the Planning Commission ? Does it only mean change of faces or there is going to be a structural change in the Planning Commission ? Secondly, may I know whether it is a fact that the members of the Planning Commission were asked to resign and the message was conveyed through a Secretary of the Government of India that they should tender their resignation ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (YOJNA MANTRI TATHA VIGYAN AUR PRODYOGIKI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : There is a separate question on that later on.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : I want to know whether by reorganization, the Government only means change of faces or a basic structural change in the Planning Commission.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : The hon. Member should put only one question. If he puts two questions, then I have got the choice which to answer. So, I chose to answer the second part. If he now sticks to the first part—(*Interruption*)

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *rose—*

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : You are not here to regulate the Question Hour.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : He has no choice.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Just see the audacity of the Minister. One cannot put with this kind of audacity.

MR. SPEAKER : May I ask the Minister to treat it as one question.

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM : I submit to your ruling. Whether there should be any change in the structure of the Planning Commission also is under consideration

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : About the second question : whether a message was conveyed through a Secretary to the members of the Planning Commission to tender their resignation. That is a point which has been talked about very much, and in fact, a very important person has made the charge that Prof. Gadgil the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission was asked to resign ; he was almost dismissed This had hastened his death. Mr. Goray, the Chairman of the PSP, has made that charge.

MR. SPEAKER : That is not a matter which is relevant. You asked about structural changes. The Minister said, yes, structural changes. So far as the other matter is concerned, you can ask a separate question.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Is it not relevant to this question ?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : *rose—*

MR. SPEAKER : Order, order. We met only for a few days in the previous session. It is very difficult to get acquainted with the new faces. I think we will be able to catch up during this session, which is quite long. Wherever sometimes I hesitate to mention the correct name, or if there is some difference in pronunciation, hon. Members will kindly bear with me. For instance, with regard to Mr. Vikal, I have been calling him as Vikaal. He mentioned it is Vikal. That was the correction made by him.

SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Since the Planning Commission has no control over the implementation, may I know how the reorganization of the Planning Commission is going to lead to the fulfilment of the socialistic aspirations of the people and whether some change of personnel will achieve this objective ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I have already answered it. All these aspects are being taken into consideration. It will be the duty of Government to see that the plans are properly implemented. A liaison between the Planning Commission and Government is existing today because the Planning Minister is in charge of Planning and he is also the Deputy Chairman of the Planning Commission.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : In view of the commitment to the people of this country to bring about a new change for the realisation of their aspirations, may I know whether this Government has put forth new proposals to bring about a new change in the new dimension of socialism so far as planning is concerned to accelerate the process of growth of the economic condition of the weaker sections of the country ? What are the broad outlines that the Planning Commission has envisaged in this respect ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : It will be our endeavour to see that our promises to the people are properly fulfilled and democratic socialism is established through this effective weapon of planning. So far as the other aspects are concerned, they are being considered.

SHRI K. LAKKAPPA : What about the broad outlines.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The broad outlines are also under consideration.

SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : There has been some controversy after the new Presidential Order about the Status of the Planning Commission was announced in the Press. Formerly the Planning Commission used to be known informally as the Economic Committee of the Cabinet. Now the Planning Minister has been made responsible for the entire planning process and its implementation. May I know what is in the mind of the Government about the actual

locus standi of the Planning Commission—whether it still remains the Economic Committee of the Cabinet or it is an advisory committee to the Planning Ministry ?

SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM . It is a national Commission. It is not only an Economic Committee of the Cabinet but it is a commission intended for the whole country, including the State Governments. That status will be retained. There is no question of down-grading the Planning Commission as far as this is concerned

Abolition of Privy Purses

†

*62. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA ·
SHRI K. M. MADHUKAR
SHRI S. M. BANERJEE .

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state ·

(a) the steps being taken to abolish the Privy Purses ,

(b) whether any formula has been evolved for compensation and , if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the time by which this is likely to be accomplished ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) · (a) to (c). The intention of Government to abolish by appropriate constitutionl measures the privy purses and privileges of the Rulers of former Indian States has been announced in the President's address to Parliament on 23rd March, 1971. Government will soon be ready with their proposals in this regard.

SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Is it not a fact that recently in the newspapers it was mentioned that some compromise fromula about compensation is being discussed by the princes themselves ? May I know whether any information has reached the Government either from the princes or from any other source ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : We have seen some press reports of some statements made by some princes, which talked in a general way about their desire to have talks with the Government. We have not heard anything about any concrete compromise formula.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (PRADHAN MANTRI, PARAMANU URJA MANTRI, GRIH MANTRI TATHA SOOCHNA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI) (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : Copies of the statements have been sent to us.

श्री कमल मिश्र मधुकर : चुनावों के समय कांग्रेस दल की ओर से यह प्रचार किया गया, और सरकार की ओर से भी यह ऐलान किया गया कि राजाओं के प्रिवी पर्सिज को समाप्त कर दिया जायेगा । लेकिन मन्त्री महोदय ने जो बयान दिया है और अखबारों में इस सम्बन्ध मे जो समाचार छपे है, उनसे ऐसा लग रहा है कि सरकार प्रिसिज के साथ कोई समझौता करके उन्हें अपने साथ मिलाने का प्रयत्न कर रही है । प्रश्न यह है कि क्या ऐसा करना समाजवाद के अनुसार होगा । मै यह जानना चाहता हू कि क्या सरकार कोई ऐसा बिल लाने जा रही है, जिसमे बिना कम्पेन्सेशन दिये हुए प्रिवी पर्सिज को समाप्त कर दिया जाये । मन्त्री महोदय कैटेगारिकल जवाब दे कि सरकार वह बिल कब ला रही है ।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द पन्त : जो भी प्रस्ताव सरकार को लाने होंगे, वे इसी सदन के सामने आयेंगे । अभी वे तैयार हो रहे है । इस समय उनके बारे मे कुछ नही कहा जा सकता है ।

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : From the answer of the hon. Minister it appears that government have not made up their mind finally as to when they would bring the legislation. After the Supreme Court judgment it was stated by the hon. Prime Minister both inside and outside the House that they would like to amend the Constitution so that if the privy purses are abolished the princes may not be able to go to the Supreme Court and the Supreme Court may not sit in judgment on Parliament. I would like to know when the Bill is likely to be brought here and what steps have been taken to amend the Constitution and to see that such legislations are not undone by the Supreme Court.

SHRI K. C. PANT : My hon. friend has spelt out some of the complication that have arisen as a result of the Supreme Court judgment. Naturally, all these points have to be considered in detail before framing appropriate proposal for legislative measure. We are trying our best to bring these measures forward as early as possible and we are working towards bringing them, if possible, even in this session.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question was what steps have been taken to amend the Constitution and when the Constitution is likely to be amended.

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he has stated.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : My question was very specific. Since the Constitution stands in the way, a solemn assurance was given that the Constitution and the Supreme Court will not be allowed to stand in the way.

SHRI K. C. PANT : When we are discussing a question it will not be right to say much. Of course, if the Constitution has to be amended, and it seems it will have to be, then we shall bring forward a Constitution Amendment Bill.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Since the mandate has been given by the people against compensation, if I understood the Minister correctly, government is not thinking in terms of any compensation whatsoever and the Bill will be brought forward very quickly in the House.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Actually, the question of compensation never arose earlier, because we were only talking in terms of transitional payments. As I said earlier, the whole matter is under consideration and at this stage I would not like to say much about it.

श्री सतपाल कपूर : मिनिस्टर साहब ने अभी बताया है कि गवर्नमेंट इस बारे में सोच-विचार कर रही है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि क्या गवर्नमेंट मुआवजा देने के बारे में फैसला कर चुकी है या नहीं। सवाल सिर्फ यह है कि आया कम्पेन्सेशन दिया जायेगा या नहीं। क्या कम्पेन्सेशन देना चाहिए, वह फार्मूला तो बाद में आयेगा। हम गवर्नमेंट से सिर्फ यह यकीन चाहते हैं कि गवर्नमेंट कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं देगी, क्योंकि इस चुनाव में लोगों ने यह फैसला कर दिया है कि प्रिसिज को कम्पेन्सेशन न दिया जाये।

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यह पेचीदा सवाल है। कम्पेन्सेशन प्रापर्टी का होता है, पहले हमने यह विचार किया था और इसी आधार पर विधेयक बनाया था कि वह प्रापर्टी नहीं है। इसी लिए उसमें एक्स-ग्रेशिया पेमेंट की बात थी। यह बड़ा पेचीदा कानूनी सवाल है और गवर्नमेंट इस पर गौर कर रही है।

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : A few days ago the press had carried a statement by Shri Fatehsinhrao Gaekwad in which he had suggested that, instead of proceeding with legal or constitutional measures, the Government would be well advised to enter again into negotiations with the princes or former rulers most of whom, according to him, are now willing to have this matter amicably settled through mutual discussions. I would like to know from the Government whether they are prepared to give an assurance to this House that they will not under any circumstances again hold up the constitutional or legal necessary measures from being taken in the name of having discussions with the princes, as was done once before, and that they will proceed with the necessary measures to put this thing on a proper constitutional footing and not be derailed again into talks with ex-rulers for an indefinite time.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is our attempt, in spite of pressures from various sides of the House, never to be derailed.

श्री राम सहाय पांडे : रूलर्ज शाही थैलियों के सम्बन्ध में कम्पेन्सेशन नहीं चाहते। वे तो चाहते हैं कि उन्हें पूरे प्रिवी पर्स दिये जाते रहें। इस विषय पर जनता ने इस चुनाव में अपना वर्डिक्ट दे दिया है। इससे रूलर्ज में भी बड़ा हृदय-परिवर्तन हो चुका है और वे समाजवादी बन चुके हैं। जब वे पैसा नहीं चाहते हैं, तो

सरकार उन्हें क्यों देना चाहती है ? आखिर गायकवाड़ जैसे व्यक्तियों को पैसे की क्या जरूरत है ? उन्होंने कहा है कि हमें पैसे की जरूरत नहीं है ।

Why do you insist on offering them money or compensation ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : हमारी तरफ से इनसिस्टेंस की कोई बात नहीं की गई है ।

MR. SPEAKER : Next question. Shri Jagannathrao Joshi. Absent.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, I want guidance from you. Is the arrest of a Naxalite a Central matter ? Every time some people are arrested somewhere, may be Naxalites, a question is admitted. I want to know how it becomes a Central matter.

MR. SPEAKER : Your argument seems to be correct ; I will study it. Shri P. K. Deo., Absent. Shri Bishwanath Jhunjhunwala.

Setting up of Yojana Ayog by Tamilnadu Government

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*65. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of PLANNING (YOJANA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Tamil Nadu have set up a Yojana Ayog of its own ;

(b) whether the functioning of the State Yojana Ayog will in any way overlap the functioning of the Yojana Ayog at the Centre, particularly, in the spheres of industrial development ;

(c) if so, in what way co-ordination between the two Planning bodies is sought to be maintained ; and

(d) whether any other State Government propose to set up such Ayog ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (YOJANA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) It is understood that the State Government of Tamil Nadu have recently set up a Planning Commission for the State. Full details have been sought from the State Government and are awaited.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) According to the information available so far, no such proposal is under the consideration of the Governments in other States.

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : One of the terms of reference of the Tamil Nadu Planning Commission is to see that the ownership and control of material resources of the community are so distributed as to subserve the common good and prevention of concentration of wealth and means of production. The words "ownership and control of material resources" raise a slight doubt. If the reference is to the sphere of industry, some overlapping with the function of the Central Planning Commission is bound to happen since the administration of the Industrial Development and Regulation Act falls within the Central jurisdiction. So, my first question is whether the Central Government have got it. clarified from the Government of Tamil Nadu as to that is meant by this expression.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The Government of Tamil Nadu has set up a State Planning Commission as other States are having their Planning Committees and Planning Boards. So far as the duties of the State Planning Boards or Committees are concerned, the Administrative Reforms Commission has recommended what should be their job and, I believe, it will be according to those recommendations of the Administration Reforms Commission that the State Planning Commission will function. I do not think there will be any conflict between the Planning Commission at the State level and the Planning Commission at the national level. Ultimately, it is the National Development Council which co-ordinates overall planning in the country.

SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Since there is already a clamour for sharing more financial powers with the State Governments, may I know whether the Government of India has examined if the formation of a Planning Commission by a State Government as distinct from the Planning Boards will qualify for any change in the pattern of sharing of financial powers between the Central and State Planning Commissions ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The constitution of Planning Boards or Planning Committees at the State-level is in no way going to affect the financial relationship between the Central Government and the State Governments.

SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : In view of the fact that the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu in his press conference on March 16 has said that the D.M.K. will urge the Centre for a State Planning Board for proper economic and industrial growth of Tamil Nadu and for decentralisation of licensing powers now accumulated with the Centre, may I ask the hon, Minister whether such formation of Planning Boards at the State level will in any way affect the federal and financial relationship with the Centre and also whether any guide-lines have been laid down in this regard.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The guide-lines have already been laid down according to the Report of the Administrative Reforms Commission about the machinery for planning. I do not think there will be any conflict between the Central Government and the State Governments because they are governed not by creation of Planning Boards and Planning Committees but by the provision in the Constitution.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : We have got the Planning Commission in Delhi at the Centre. If we are going to have another Planning Commission in Tamil Nadu, there is going to be some sort of confusion. May I know whether the Government of India will advise the Tamil Nadu Government to call their planning body either as a Planning Board or a Planning Committee. They are opposing even the Hindi version of the designations of Ministers here. Can't the Government of India advise them they should not call their planning body as the Planning Commission and that they should call it as a Planning Board or a Planning Committee ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : The State Government of Tamil Nadu is absolutely within its competence to call it as a State Planning Board or a State Planning Commission or a State Planning Committee. I think, we have no right to interfere in that way.

SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : There will be two Planning Commissions then.

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : That is a State Planning Commission ; ours is a National Planning Commission.

SHRI K SURYANARAYANA : As my hon. friend, Shri S. Radhakrishnan, mentioned, the Government of Tamil Nadu requested the Government of India to approve of their appointing their own Planning Commission. If that is so, what is the reaction of the Government of India thereto ?

SHRI MOHAN DHARIA : I have stated in my reply that full details have been sought from the State Government and they are awaited.

Monopoly Hold of Big Business Houses on Newspaper

*66. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the extent of monopoly hold of big business houses on newspapers in the country ; and

(b) the steps, if any, taken by Government to end this monopoly ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) According to the Registrar of Newspapers Annual Report "Press in India" published in 1970, there were 65 common ownership units owing 222 news-interest newspapers (including 170 dailies) at the end of 1969. As against this, there were 3,739 news-interest newspapers (including 702 dailies) in existence at the end of 1969. During the year 1969, the total circulation of all newspapers and periodicals stood at about 270 lakh copies, of which 62.72 lakh copies or 23.3% was accounted for by news-interest newspapers of common ownership units.

(b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House setting out the steps taken so far by this Ministry contain the growth of monopolies in the Indian Press.

Statement

(a) Government is fully alive to the danger of concentration of ownership in the newspaper industry which may result in regimentation of thought and opinion and is anxious to prevent such developments as far as practicable. Towards this end, the following steps have been taken :—

(i) The Press Registrar makes an annual review of the ownership of newspapers and periodicals, and studies the development of common ownership units and publishes them in a publication called "Press in India", so that the public may become aware of the facts relating to the ownership of newspapers.

(ii) Under the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules, 1956 framed under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, it is obligatory for newspapers to publish annually in the first issue after the last day of February information, *inter alia*, relating to the individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total share capital. Failure to comply with this statutory obligation is an offence under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867 which is punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500/-.

(iii) Under the Newsprint Allocation Policy, additional newsprint is not issued to a group or chain of newspapers for bringing out a fresh publication.

(iv) On the recommendation of the Diwakar Committee, of the total annual foreign exchange made available for printing and composing machinery 50% is allotted to small newspapers (up to 15,000 circulation), 35% to medium newspapers (circulation 15,000—50,000) and only 15% is allotted to big newspapers (circulation over 50,000).

(v) Government's advertisement policy aims at staggering and releasing advertisements to newspapers in suitable rotation in order to ensure the use of as many papers as possible so that papers with a big circulation do not get a large share of Government's advertisements. It is the policy of Government to make increasing use of small and medium newspapers, particularly those published in Indian languages.

(vi) With a view to obtaining first-hand and detailed factual information regarding the methods of unfair competition and/or restrictive practices, if any, adopted by the larger newspapers to suppress, weaken and eliminate the smaller ones about which there are often complaints, a sub-committee, set up by the Press Council, invited specific information and instances by a letter addressed to newspapers and periodicals in all languages having a paid circulation of 5,000 copies and above. In reply, only ten dailies and four weeklies mentioned specific cases of what they considered restrictive practices indulged in by bigger papers. The Council is currently pursuing the enquiry by collecting further information regarding instances of restrictive practices.

(vii) Government are considering the question of setting up a Newspaper Finance Corporation to give financial assistance to small and medium newspapers and not to big newspapers, to help the healthy growth of the former.

(viii) (a) Government are of the view that but for the steps taken by the Government so far the growth of big chain newspapers would have been more than what it has been. It is not, however, possible to estimate the extent to which steps already taken by Government have been effective. Government believe that the best way to check the growth of big chain newspapers is to foster the growth of small and medium newspapers which are managed on healthy lines

and follow an enlightened editorial policy keeping the national interests in view. Government are confident that the steps already taken and the further steps to be taken in the matter will effectively foster the growth of small and medium newspapers and thereby check the growth of big chain newspapers.

(viii) (b) As recommended by the Diwakar Committee on Small Newspapers, Government have started a slow speed news bulletin over the All India Radio which purveys important news, particularly for use by small and medium newspapers who, due to financial reasons, are not in a position to subscribe to the service of news agencies.

A departmental study of the ownership pattern of the companies publishing newspapers has been instituted by the Department of Company Affairs.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM . Is the Government aware that the Press Commission report was given in 1954 and in 1956 a price page schedule was ordered and that Supreme Court struck it down and there were the other two recommendations namely diffusion of ownership, and to make Public Corporations of PTI and UNI ? If the Government is aware of all these things, will the Government let us know as to why they dropped the same like not potatoes and on what grounds ? Further, I want to know whether the Government consider the steps they have detailed in the statement as adequate to deal with this kind of monopoly ? Are they going to give milk to the snak which has bitten them recently ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I admit that the steps taken by the Government to restrain the monopoly in the Press are not adequate. Even then we believe that we should help the small newspapers and that is, in a positive way, restraining the monopoly of the big newspapers, Moreover a departmental study of the ownership pattern of the companies publishing newspapers has been instituted by the Department of Company Affairs.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : Is the Government considering any structural change in the monopoly ownership of newspapers ? Are they contemplating anything in this regard, since they think that the steps are not adequate ? I want an assurance.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : This is under the study of the Department of Company Affairs and we are expecting their recommendations. Only after that can we take some decision about this.

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH : Is the Government aware of the fact that many of the restrictions imposed by the Government in order to curb the monopoly in the chain of newspapers are sought to be circumvented by resorting to acquire large number of advertisements at the cost of small news papers and also trying to starve the small newspapers with such unhealthy competition ? If so, I want to know whether the Government proposes to set up a Newspaper Finance Corporation so as to give the necessary help to the small newspapers and the language newspapers and also see that the advertisements will not unduly be given for the benefit of the big newspapers.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Government is contemplating to bring in this Newspaper Finance Corporation Bill during this session. The advertisement policy of the Government is under review.

SHRIMATI LAKSHMIKANTHAMMA: May I know whether the Soochna and Prasaran Mantri is aware that apart from the Monopoly Commission's report, even late Panditji was very much perturbed at the way that the monopoly hold was going on the newspapers in the country, which was detrimental and dangerous to the functioning of democracy ? May I know whether Government have noticed the way that there papers mislead the public and give wrong information during all these days ? If so, may I know whether Government contemplate to have partial control or socialisation of the press ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : Government are quite aware of the role of the press, and as I have already mentioned, we are studying the common ownership pattern.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, समाचार पत्रों पर एकाधिकार को समाप्त करने के साथ-साथ क्या सरकार आल इंडिया रेडियो पर जो उस का एकाधिकार है उस को समाप्त करने के बारे में भी विचार करेगी ? ..(**व्यवधान**)...

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : This is not relevant to the main question. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI PILOO MODY : Sensitive consciences will always react.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप को स्मरण होगा...(**व्यवधान**)...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Member may ask a separate question on it.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : समाचार पत्र भी खबरें देते हैं, जनता तक पहुंचते हैं, जनता के दिमाग बनाते हैं, और इन की मोनोपली को कंट्रोल करने का उद्देश्य यही है कि एक तरह की खबरें लोगों के पास न पहुंचे और उन के दृष्टिकोण को विकृत न किया जाय।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अलग प्रश्न इस के लिए पूछ लें।

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : One leading newspaper in West Bengal, namely the Dainik *Basumati* has been completely closed and the employees are already having a life of starvation. May I know whether any memorandum has been received by the Government from the employees of "Basumati" and if so, the measures taken by Government in this regard ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : That is not related to the main question. I would require separate notice of that question.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I am the president of the PTI Federation, and so, I would like to ask this question. In reply to an earlier question, an assurance was given by the then Minister in this Ministry, namely Shri I. K. Gujral that necessary steps would be taken after a proper investigation and on the basis of the Press Commission's report to convert the PTI into a public corporation. I would like to know what has happened to that, and why it is not being done ? The PTI is also controlled by the same press magnates as other newspapers.

MR. SPEAKER : The main question relates only to newspapers and not to news agencies.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The PTI is also a news agency controlled by the monopoly press.

MR. SPEAKER : The main question relates only to newspapers and not to news agencies.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : After all, what is the PTI ? ..

MR. SPEAKER : If I disallow Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayee's question, then I have to disallow the hon. Member's question also.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He had shifted his question to AIR. but I am still with the press only ..

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE : You may be pleased to allow both the supplementary questions.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : You may disallow both the questions.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I notice that this bogey of monopoly in the press is being raised from time to time with a very sinister purpose. If you are even a casual reader of the Indian press, you will find that the only monopoly that is exercised in the press is exercised by the Prime Minister because nearly 80 per cent of the press is singing her praises day in and day out...

MR. SPEAKER : The hon, Member may please be relevant to the main question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : I was under the impression that we were discussing the question of monopoly in the press.

MR. SPEAKER : We are not discussing anything. The hon. Member has only to ask a question.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Therefore, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whose title or designation I cannot conceivably pronounce, what steps Government will take to separate the press and re-establish its independence from the various governmental organisations which have taken a stifle-hold over the entire press and particularly the journalists.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : The press in this country is absolutely free and Government has no control over it. Whenever the press seeks any help from Government, the Government is there to help it, but it is wrong to say that Government has got any hold over the press or is influencing it in any way.

SHRI ANANTRAO PATIL : During the last four years, Government has not taken any concrete steps to curb monopoly in the press. Now the Minister has replied by saying that by giving help to small and medium-size newspapers, we will be able to contain monopolistic tendencies. But experience has been quite the contrary. By merely giving help to small and medium-size newspapers, we are not going to curtail monopolistic tendencies which are on the increase. Does Government contemplate the appointment of a Commission to inquire into monopolistic tendencies in the press ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : I have replied to this ; I have said that the matter is under study by the Company Affairs Department.

SHRI N. K. P. SALVE : Does Government accept that notwithstanding these steps, the pernicious and malicious stranglehold of monopoly in Indian newspapers continues unabashed ? If so, and if the public trust form of management and ownership for the Indian press is accepted, what prevents Government from bringing forward legislation to curb outright and once for all, the stranglehold of monopoly on the Indian press ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : Nationalise the press.

SHRI N. K P. SALVE : To effect this, there is already provision in th Companies Act. All that is needed is to improve the Companies Act in that respect. Why is that not being done and we are proceeding in an extremely lamentably slow manner in this direction ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : When the whole question is under Government's study, I do not like to comment on that.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Nationalise the press.

SHRI BHAGWAT JHA AZAD : Socialise it.

SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM : Why is it that Government is not implementing the Report of the Newspaper Monopolies Commission of 1954 ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : That was before her time.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY : There is was no Monopoly Commission on the Press.

SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : He means the Press Commission.

SHRI R. K. SINHA : Is Government aware that the working journalists in their conference in Ahmedabad came out with certain formulations for an independent, free press in India ? The monopoly press in India has become a branch of bigger industry in the country. Will Government really free the press from this stranglehold of the monopoly press ? The poison gas that was generated during the days of the split in the Indian National Congress, at the time of the Presidential election and at the time of the nationalisation of the banking industry should open the eyes of Government and it should come out with autonomous press corporations controlled by the people of India and not by the strangulating monopolists.

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (PRADHAN MANTRI, PARAMANU URJA MANTRI, GRIH MANTRI TATHA SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI) (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : The hon. Member has pointed out how the press

behaved. But we should also be aware of the reaction of the public to such behaviour.

Advertisements by Foreign Countries in Indian Newspapers

*68. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have any control over the advertisements given by foreign countries to the Indian newspapers ; and

(b) the amount spent by foreign countries on advertisements in the Indian newspapers in 1969 and 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) The Government of India has framed rules under the Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations, 1961, laying down norms for the issue of publicity material by foreign missions in India. There is, however, no law or regulation preventing a foreign mission or a foreign country from giving an advertisement in an Indian newspaper.

(b) The information is not available.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Would the Government be pleased to say whether they keep track of the advertisements given by foreign agencies or foreign Governments to the Indian newpapers, whether they have any means of keeping track of the advertisements that are being given to the Indian newspapers ?

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHI : As far as this Ministry is concerned, we do not have any means to find out from the foreign Embassies what advertisements they give the Indian papers.

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA : Then, may I ask as a corollary, whether Government does not think that it might well constitute a threat to the internal security of the country as it did in Ceylon an extent, and also it might amount to an interference in the internal affairs of the country through identification with certain political parties which these advertisements seek to help.

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHI : In fact, the External Affairs Ministry keep track, and whenever there is any advertisement which is against the interests of the country, they call the particular Embassy people and launch a protest.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष जी, यह प्रश्न पहले भी उठा था और यह सुझाव दिया गया था कि सभी विदेशी दूतावासों से कहा जाये कि उन्हे समाचार-पत्रों को जो विज्ञापन देने हों वह इन्फार्मेशन एन्ड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री के थ्रू जाने चाहिए । मैं जानना चाहता हूँ क्या सरकार ने इस सुझाव पर विचार किया ? अनेक विदेशी दूतावास समाचार पत्रो में भारी-भारी विज्ञापन देकर न केवल समाचार-पत्रो को प्रभावित ही कर रहे है बल्कि वे देश के जनमत को भी एक विशेष दिशा में मोड़ने का प्रयत्न कर रहे है । तो सरकार के सामने क्या कठिनाई है विदेशी दूतावासों से यह कहने में कि आपके सारे विज्ञापन इंफार्मेशन एण्ड ब्राडकास्टिंग मिनिस्ट्री के जरिए जायेंगे ?

श्रीमती नन्दिनी सत्पथी : इस विषय पर विचार हो रहा है ।

Implementation of Khosla Commission's Report Regarding Delhi Police

*69. SHRI DALIP SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the steps Government have taken so far to implement the Khosla Commission's report in regard to the Delhi Police ; and

(b) the last target date for its implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT):(a) A statement showing the major recommendations and the action taken by Government, is placed on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—183/71]

(b) It is not possible to indicate any target date for the implementation of all the recommendations.

श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय : अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी मन्त्री महोदय ने प्रश्न के उत्तर में बताया कि इसको कार्यान्वित करने के लिए कोई निश्चित समय नहीं है तो मैं आपके माध्यम से जानना चाहता हूं कि सरकार के सामने कौन सी ऐसी दिक्कत आ रही है जिसकी वजह से वह इसको कार्यान्वित नहीं करना चाहती हैं ? वे कौन से कारण हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : इसमें कर्यान्वित न करने के चाहने का प्रश्न नहीं है। इसमें अधिकतर जो शिफारिशें थीं उनको हमने इम्प्लीमेंट कर दिया है। लेकिन कुछ शिफारिशें ऐसी हैं-मस्लन एक सिफारिस खोसला कमीशन की यह थी कि कमिश्नर आफ पुलिस यहां बनाया जाये जिस पर बाद में ला कमीशन ने भी अपनी कुछ राय दी है और लेफ्टीनेन्ट गवर्नर ने भी अपनी राय दी है। इसलिए अब इन तीनों—पुलिस कमीशन, ला कमीशन और लेफ्टीनेन्ट गवर्नर -- की रायों को इकट्ठा करके विचार किया जा रहा है। इसमें इस तरह की चीजें भी हैं जिन पर फौरन कहना बड़ा मुश्किल है कि कब तक निर्णय हो जायेगा।

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, खोसला कमीशन ने पुलिसमेन की वर्किंग कंडीशन्स के बारे में भी सुझाव दिये थे। मंत्री महोदय ने यहां पर पुलिस कमिश्नर की बात कहकर बरगलाने की कोशिश की है। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि पुलिसमेन की वर्किंग कंडीशन्स के बारे में खोसला कमीशन ने जो सुझाव दिये थे उनको क्या आपने पूरा का पूरा इम्प्लीमेंट किया है या नहीं ? अगर नहीं किया है तो उसके क्या कारण हैं और उनको इम्प्लीमेंट करने के लिए आप कौन सी बात सोच रहे हैं ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : अध्यक्ष जी, में ने एक स्टेटमेंट दिया है और उस स्टेटमेंट में कई मुद्दे रखे गये है—कंडीशन्स आफ सर्विस, पे ऐन्ड एलाउंसेज, मेडिकल फैमिलिटीज, हाउसिंग फैसिलिटीज एजूकेशनल फैसिलिटीज, रेक्रूटमेंट एंड प्रमोशन—इन सब शिफारिशों के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है वह सब उसमें दिया है। अगर माननीय सदस्य उसको पढ़ेंगे तो उनको अन्दाजा हो जायेगा कि कमीशन की सिफारिशों पर सरकार ने क्या कार्यवाही की है।

श्री रामचंद्र विकल : क्या माननीय गृह मन्त्री बतायेंगे कि यह आयोग का प्रतिवेदन कब प्रस्तुत हुआ और क्या कुछ ऐसी भी संस्तुतियां इसके अन्दर हैं जिनको सरकार कार्यान्वित करने में असमर्थ है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पंत : मैंने अभी आपको एक उदाहरण दिया कि कमिश्नर आफ पुलिस का मामला ऐसा है जिस पर अलग-अलग रायें हैं—ला कमीशन की राय अलग है, पुलिस कमीशन की राय अलग है—तो इस तरह की चीज में यह कहना कि फलां तारीख तक कर देंगे, बड़ा मुश्किल है। इसी तरह से कुछ और भी चीजें हैं जैसे कि हाउसिंग का एक निश्चित प्रतिशत कब तक बढ़ जायेगा। इसमें इन्सपेक्टर से लेकर कांस्टेबिल तक के लिए योजनायें बनाई गई और उसके अनुसार खर्चा भी किया गया, मकान भी बने लेकिन इसी बीच पुलिस में भर्ती बढ़ गई और उसकी वजह से हाउसिंह का प्रतिशत जो कि ऊंचा आ रहा था वह फिर नीचा हो गया। तो इस तरह के सवालों में निश्चित समय निर्धारित करना मुश्किल होगा।

Formation of Inter-State Council

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*71. SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM ;
SHRI B. S. BHAURA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendation regarding

the setting up of an Inter-State Council to discuss issues of national importance has been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (GRIH MANTRALAYA AUR KARMIK VIBHAGMEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The relevant recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission are nder examination.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : How long has this question been under consideration and when will a decision be taken in the matter as it relates to an important question concerning the nation as a whole.

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The report of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Centre-State relations was submitted in June 1969. It contains very important and complicated recommendations which need to be thoroughly examined and many ministries have to be consulted ; the State Governments may also to be consulted. That is why it is taking a long time ; it is hoped that very soon we shall be able to complete the processing of the recommendations.

SHRI KALYANASUNDARAM : May I know whether the Government have taken steps to ascertain the views of the State Governments ? Which are the State Governments which have sent their replies ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : There are many recommendations in this report—not merely about the inter State Councils about which this question is concerned. It contains recommendations regarding the role of Governors, inter-State water disputes, problem of law and order, procedure for appointment of High Court Judges and so on. It is not clear which particular recommendation the hon. Member has in view. Where necessary the State Governments would certainly be consulted.

SHRI B. S. BHAURA : This ecommendation is based on the constitutional r ovision. What are the factors preventing the Government from implementing this recommendation ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Constitution does make a reference to the establishment of inter-State Councils by the President when he thinks appropriate. The recommendation of the A.R.C. in its report is that such councils should be constituted under the provisions of the Constitution. So it is true that whatever has been recommended is covered by the provisions of the Constitution. At what stage and under what circumstances and in what context this provision of the Constitution has to be brought into effect—these are matters for consideration by the President.

श्री आर० बी० बड़े : मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि जैसे यहां पर ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन की रिपोर्ट आई है क्या वैसे ही राज्यों में भी ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन ने इस पर विचार किया है जैसे कि मध्यप्रदेश में मिस्टर दीक्षित की अध्यक्षता में ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटिव रिफार्म्स कमिशन बना हुआ है तो क्या उन के ध्यान में इसे लाया जायेगा ? क्या उसके लिए आप विचार करेंगे ?

श्री राम निवास मिर्धा : श्रीमन्, यह सही है कि कई राज्यों में प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग व कमेटियां बनाई हैं। मध्यप्रदेश के लिए मैं नहीं कह सकता। वहां पर जो प्रशासनिक सुधार आयोग है उसने इंटर स्टेट कौंसिल के बारे में कुछ सुझाव दिये हैं या नहीं, मैं नहीं कह सकता। अगर इस प्रकार के कुछ सुझाव वहां के कमिशन की तरफ से दिए गए हैं तो उन पर भी अवश्य विचार किया जाएगा।

SHRI P. VENKATASUBBAIAH ; May I know whether the setting up of an Inter-State Council in consonance with the cotstitutional provisions is often mixed up with the demand for giving more autonomous powers to State Governments, and has the recent statement of the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu that he will seek the co-operation of other Chief ministers for getting more powers for making the States more autonomous has this move anything to do with the setting up-of an Inter-State Council, or, it is only a question of placing on a formal footing the provisions that have been enshrined in

our Constitution with regard to Centre-State relationship ?

SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA : The Inter-State Council as contemplated under the Constitution is actually a co-ordinating body. It will investigate certain matters and enquire into certain aspects and then make recommendations. I do not think any mandatory powers of arbitration are coptemplated under the Constitution. Therefore, the question whether anything could be said about these things does not arise. The concept under the Constitution for an Inter-State Council is very clear, and it is more or less a co-ordinating and advisory body.

Reinstatement of Delhi Policemen Suspended/Dismissed during 1967 Agitation

*72. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Police personnel, who participated in the Dethi Police agitation in 1967 and were dismissed or suspended, have since been reinstated and given full pay for the entire period of their dismissal or suspension; and

(b) if not, the reasons for not implementing Government's announcement in Lok Sabha in that regard in full and the time by which Government propose to implement the same ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government announcement with regard to the reinstatement of the dismissed/suspended police personnel can be summarised as follows :—

(i) 717 persons under suspension will be reinstated in the Delhi Police;

(ii) 165 temporary persons whose services were terminated will be taken in the Delhi Police as fresh entrants; and

(iii) 62 persons dismissed for misconduct during suspension will be found fresh employment in other Central Police formations ; but one similarly dismissed lady employee will be obsorbed in the Delhi Police.

In pursuance of this announcement, 717 persons under suspension have been reinstated.

153 persons of the second category have been taken in the Delhi Police and orders of appointment of other 9 persons are being issued. Three persons have not turned up so far.

As regards the third category, 9 persons including the lady employee have been reinstated while orders of appointment of 52 persons in the Central Reserve Police and the Border Security Force are being issued. While checking individual cases, it was found that out of these 63 persons, two persons had been dismissed for reasons not connected with the agitation.

As regards allowances during the suspension period, the suspended men have been paid according to rules, namely, at 50% of the pay for the first year and 75% for the remaining period.

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : क्या यह बात सच है कि दिल्ली पुलिस कर्मचारी सघ ने जिन 717 मुअत्तिल पुलिस वालों को अब बहाल कर दिया गया है उनकी सर्विस कटिन्यूड रहे इसके बारे में कोई पत्राचार या ज्ञापन दिया है, यदि हां, तो सरकार की उसके बारे में क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त : मैं इस वक्त नहीं कह सकता कि इस चीज के लिए उन्होंने कोई ज्ञापन दिया है या नहीं वैसे ज्ञापन मुझको देते ही रहते हैं लेकिन इसके बारे में मैं इस समय नहीं कह सकता ।

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

आंध्र प्रदेश में गिरफ्तार किये गये नक्सलवादी

*63. श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी : क्या गृह-मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) गत तीन वर्षों में आंध्र प्रदेश में कितने नक्सलवादी गिरफ्तार किए गए ;

(ख) उन में से कितनों पर मुकदमें चलाए गए ; और

(ग) इस अवधि में नक्सलवादियों द्वारा हिंसा की कितनी घटनाएं की गईं ?

गृह मंत्रालय में राज्य मंत्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (ग). आंध्र प्रदेश सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि 1969 में 1338, 1970 में 708 तथा 1971 में अब तक 52 नक्सलवादियों तथा अन्य उग्रवादियों को गिरफ्तार किया गया। इस अवधि में 1750 नक्सलवादियो तथा अन्य उग्रवादियो पर मुकदमा चलाया गया। उक्त अवधि में नक्सलवादियो तथा अन्य उग्रवादियो द्वारा 290 अपराध किए गये

Naxalite A tivities in Srinagar Valley

*64. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Naxalite activtties have been recently on the increase in the Srinagar valley ;

(b) whether they have in the recent past initiated numerous sabotage activities ; and

(c) if so, the action, if any, taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFSAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Resignation by Members of Yojana Ayog

*67. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PLANNING (YOJNA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the Members of the Yojana Ayog including its former Deputy Chairman recently resigned from their respective offices ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (YOJANA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) to (c). With the formation of a new Government after the General Elections, the former, Deputy Chairman and Members of the Planning Commission submitted their resignations, so that the Government would be free to reconstitute the Commission.

Grant of Pension to Freedom Fighters in Kerala

*70. SHRI R. KANDANPALLI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kerala Government have taken any decision for granting pension to freedom fighters in the State ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Government of Kerala have informed us that they have sanctioned a scheme for the grant of pension to freedom fighters. Statement containing a note giving the salient features of the scheme is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

The Government of Kerala have sanctioned a scheme for the grant of pension to freedom fighters who had participated in the National Movement for the emancipation of the country till 15th August 1947. The scheme is also applicable to ex-I.N.A. personnel and to those who had participated in the Goa liberation Movement and the liberation of Mahe from French Rule.

2. "Freedom Fighter" for the purpose has been defined as a person who (a) had been sentenced to imprisonment for not less than 6 months, or (b) had been kept under detention (including detention as under-trial prisoner) for not less than 6 months, or (c) was killed in action, or (d) was sentenced to death, or (e) died due to the Police or Military firing or lathicharge, or (f) lost his/her job or means of livelihood or the whole or a substantial part of his/her property, or (g) became permanently incapacitated due to such participation or affected with grave disease for life.

3. The amount of pension is Rs. 50 per mensem, and is payable either to a freedom fighter or his widow or minor children whose annual income from all sources including help from near relatives does not exceed Rs. 300 per mensem. The pension is payable during the life-time of the freedom fighter and in the case of his widow for her life time or till re-marriage.

4. An Advisory Committee will be constituted in each district consisting of old freedom fighters who command respect among the people, preferably those who had participated in the 1930 or 1942 movements, and in Malabar in the 1938 Movement in Travancore etc.

उत्तर प्रदेश में पहाड़ी क्षेत्र विकास परिषद

*73. **श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी :** क्या योजना मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों के विकास के लिए एक पहाड़ी विकास परिषद कार्य कर रही है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो इन क्षेत्रों के विकास हेतु उक्त परिषद् द्वारा किये गये कार्यों का ब्यौरा क्या है : और

(ग) इस उद्देश्य के लिए उपरोक्त परिषद् द्वारा चालू पंचवर्षीय योजना के दौरान किये जाने वाले कार्य का पूरा ब्यौरा क्या है ?

योजना मंत्रालय में राज्य मन्त्री (श्री मोहन धारिया) : (क) जी, हां।

(ख) विवरण सभा-पटल पर प्रस्तुत है।

(ग) बोर्ड पहाड़ी जिलों के लिए योजनायें बनाता रहेगा तथा चौथी पंचवर्षीय योजना अवधि के दौरान इसकी कार्यान्विति पर भी नजर रखेगा।

विवरण

अब तक, पुनर्गठित बोर्ड की मीटिंग दो बार हुई है—अक्तूबर, 1969 में तथा दिसम्बर, 1970 में। अब तक बोर्ड ने जो कार्य किया है वह इस प्रकार है :—

(1) वार्षिक योजना 1970-71 पर विचार किया तथा विभिन्न विकास खण्डों के लिये परिव्ययों की सिफारिश की।

(2) पर्वतीय जिलों के पारस्परिक पिछड़ेपन का अध्ययन करने हेतु एक विशेषज्ञ समिति का गठन करने तथा 1970-71 में अनेको पर्वतीय जिलों में एक करोड़ रुपये के अतिरिक्त परिव्यय का वितरण करने की सिफारिश करने का निर्णय किया है।

(3) पर्वतीय क्षेत्रो के विकास के लिये संस्थागत वित्त प्राप्ति हेतु एक विकास निगम की स्थापना करने की सिफारिश की। अब यह निगम स्थापित किया जा चुका है। इसका मुख्यालय नैनीताल में है।

(4) पर्वतीय जिलों में विकास की आवश्यकताओं पर विचार करने तथा उनकी जांच करने और राज्य सरकार द्वारा हाथ में लिये जाने वाले कार्यक्रमों तथा उनमें प्राथमिकताओं का निर्धारण करने और उसी सादृश्य पर पर्वतीय विकास की योजना भी बनाने के लिये एक योजना उपसमिति का गठन किया। तदनुसार 29-3-1971 को राज्य सरकार द्वारा एक उप-समिति का गठन किया गया जिसमें सभी संसद-सदस्य, जिला परिषदों के अध्यक्ष (आजकल जिलाधीश जो कि जिला परिषदों के पदेन अध्यक्ष के रूप में कार्य कर रहे हैं) तथा पर्वतीय जिलों के आयुक्त और 8 पर्वतीय जिलों में से प्रत्येक का एक विधायक उपस्थित था।

(5) पर्वतीय विश्वविद्यालय की स्थापना के प्रश्न पर विचार किया ।

(6) पर्वतीय जिलों की वार्षिक योजना 1971-72 पर विचार किया ।

Anti-Indian Propaganda over Pakistan Radio

*74. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHNA AND PRASARAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Pakistan has increased its anti-Indian propaganda over the Pakistan Radio recently in the wake of freedom struggle in East Pakistan ; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to counter this Pakistan Propaganda ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Correct facts are being presented in the news bulletins and commentary programmes of All India Radio both in its home and external services. The number of such programmes has also been increased.

Settlement of Assam-Nagaland Boundary Dispute

*75. SHRI SAROJ MUKHERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the statement made by the Assam Finance Minister on the 19th March, 1971 in the Assembly about the Central Government's failure to settle the Assam-Nagaland boundary dispute ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to resolve this dispute ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Government have seen the statement. The Finance Minister of Assam reiterated the stand of the State Government in this dispute and expressed the hope that the Central Government would take steps to resolve the issue within a reasonable time.

(c) The matter is receiving the active attention of the Government.

Sub-Standard Quality of Coir Goods Exported to U.S.S.R.

*76. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the U.S.S.R. authorities have recently protested against the sub-standard quality of coir goods exported from India ;

(b) whether any inquiry has been held into the matter and, if so, the result thereof; and

(c) the amount of compensation, if any, which the U.S.S.R. authorities have claimed in lieu of their losses ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

Kindly refer to the statement attached.

Statement

The inquiry revealed that :—

(i) The following exporters shipped consignments of coir mattings and rugs to USSR :

1. Vaikath Bros. Alleppey.
2. Gopal Coir Factory, Alleppey.
3. The Kerala State Coir Corporation, Alleppey.
4. The Indian Manufacturing Co., Alleppey.
5. The Travancore Mats and Matting Coop. Society, Ltd., Alleppey.
6. Alleppey Coir Mats and Matting Cooperative Society Ltd., Alleppey.

7. Aspinwall and Co., Alleppey.
8. United Coir Works, Alleppey.
9. Nava Bharat Enterprises (P) Ltd.
10. Bhagath Industrial Corporation, Delhi.

(ii) The total value of the consignments was of the order of Rs. 75 lakhs.

(iii) The complaints were due to the followihg two reasons--

1. The goods were of unsatisfactory quality in their constructional and dimensional aspects.
2. The goods in most cases were received in a damp and damaged condition with the outside covering of hessian soiled stained and torn. This was due to faulty handling during transport.

(iv) According to the terms of the contract, only 95% of the value of goods was paid against shipments and the balance 5% was held back

(v) These consignments were inspected by (i) Allepy Chamber of Commerce, Alleppey ; and (ii) the Indian Chamber of Commerce, Cochin.

(c) The claim is nearly equivalent to the amount which has been withheld, *i.e.* 5%.

Export of Marine Products

*77. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have explored the possibility of increasing the export of marine products ; and

(b) if so, the steps being taken in this direction ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. G. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Deep Sea Fishing has been accepted as one of the industries for foreign collaboration.

Capital items of machinery required for production, improved processing methods and packing have been included under the import policy for Registered Exporters of Fish and Fish Products. Special facilities for import of cans and packing medium (Olive and Soyabean Oil) have been extended for export of sardines.

It is proposed to set up a Statutory body for development and organisation of export of marine products, exploring new markets and diversification of products.

Accounts of Former Rulers in Foreign Banks

*78. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have investigated the accounts of the former Rulers of Indian States in foreign banks ; and

(b) if so, the details of the investigation made ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (PRADHAN MANTRI, PARAMANU URJA MANTRI, GRIH MANTRI TATHA SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI) (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). No investigation has been made. However, according to information furnished to the Reserve Bank, 27 Rulers had balances abroad amounting to Rs. 61 lakhs as on 31-12-68 and nine of them had investments amounting to Rs. 113 lakhs. Four other Rulers had balances abroad amounting to Rs. 4.29 lakhs as on 31-12-69 and two of them had investments amounting to Rs. 73.31 lakhs.

Demand by Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu for more Autonomy for States.

*79. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM :
SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA :

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether her attention has been drawn to the speech made by the Chief Minister of Tamil Nadu, demanding more autonomy for the States ; and

(b) if so, what is Government's attitude towards the demand of the States for more autonomy in financial and economic affairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Government have seen such Press Reports.

(b) Questions relating to Centre-State relations have been studied in depth by the Administrative Reforms Commission and the Study team appointed by the Commission. The Administrative Reforms Commission have come to the conclusion that "the provisions of the Constitution governing Centre-State relations are adequate for the purpose of meeting any situation or resolving any problem that may arise in this field". The recommendations of the Administrative Reforms Commission on Centre-State relationships are under examination.

Setting up of Tea Corporation

*80. SHRI B. NARAYANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Tea Corporation has been set up ;

(b) if so, the functions of the Corporation ; and

(c) if it has not yet been set set up, the draft outlines of the Corporation proposed to be set up ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). A proposal to set up a Tea Corporation for marketing of packaged tea is under consideration of Government. Details of the set-up of the Corporation and its functions are being worked out.

Lack of Credit facilities for Exporters for Trade with U.A R.

*83. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH NYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Indian exporters are in difficulty to implement the orders they have booked with the U.A.R. for lack of credit facilities from Government ;

(b) whether this has also affected the import trade ; and

(c) whether this has been brought to the notice of Government and, if so, now Government propose to remove the imbalance ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir ; some difficulties were experinced by our exporters due to the overcontracting by U.A.R. of Indian commodities considerably in exceess of the stipulated ceilings provided in the trade arrangements.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir ; this situation has been receiving constant attention of the two Gevernments. A trade delegation from U.A.R. held discussions with their Indian counterparts from 12-5-1971 to 20-5-1971 on the various aspects of the problems and its solution. The discussions are expected to be resumed in June/July, 1971 to evolve a suitable mechanism to prevent the recurrence of such a situation.

Abolition of Special Privileges Enjoyed By I.C.S. Officers

*84. SHRI C. K. CHANDRAPPAN : SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the PRIME MINISTER (PRADHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the question of abolition of the special privileges enjoyed by the I.C.S. officers ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (GRIH MANTRALAYA AUR KARMIK VIBHAG MEN RAJYA MANTRI (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration.

राष्ट्रगान में परिवर्तन

*86. **श्री रामचन्द्र बिकल** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार राष्ट्रगान में कुछ परिवर्तन करने का है और यदि हां, तो कब तक ; और

(ख) क्या इस सम्बन्ध में कुछ सुझाव प्राप्त हुये हैं और यदि हां, तो कब और किन संस्थाओं से ?

गृह मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहसिन) : (क) और (ख). राष्ट्रीयगान के मूल पाठ में परिवर्तन के लिए अलग-अलग व्यक्तियों तथा अन्य से समय-समय पर पत्र प्राप्त हुए है। सरकार का दृष्टिकोण है कि गीत के मूल पाठ को जैसा स्वर्गीय डा० रवीन्द्रनाथ टैगोर द्वारा रचा गया, त्यागने का कोई कारण नहीं है।

Socio-Economic Study Conducted by Census Commissioner

*87. SHRI JADEJA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Census Commissioner has made a Socio-economic study of small villages ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN UP MANTRI) (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). At the time of the 1961 Census, a socio-economic survey was made of 489 villages representing geographical, occupational and ethnic diversity. Monographs in respect of 286 villages have been published and 59 are in the press. The information in respect of the remaining 144 villages, being exploratory or not conclusive enough to be integrated in the form of a monograph, is not proposed to be published.

Simultaneously, with 1971 Census it is proposed to undertake a resurvey of 100 villages, including some of those for which reports have not been published, but the data were collected. This re-survey could bring out changes that might have taken place in the villages since the original survey was made.

Demand for Legal Ban on Defections

*88. DR. KARNI SINGH : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received demands from various quarters for banning the defections by law ;

(b) if so, whether Government are contemplating to bring forward a Bill in this regard ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Legislative proposals to give effect to the recommendations of the Committee on Defections were discussed by the Prime Minister with leaders of political parties on December 10, 1970. As the discussions in the meeting were not conclusive, the Prime Minister wrote to the leaders inviting their specific views regarding the proposals. Replies from some of the leaders are still awaited.

Surrender by Pakistan Army Men to Indian Border Security Force

*89. SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that many Pakistan army men and security forces surrendered to the Indian Borders Security Force ; and

(b) if so, their number and the reasons for their surrender ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (PRADHAN MANTRI, PARAMANU URJA MANTRI, GRIH MANTRI TATHA SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) and (b). Some personnel of the Pakistani army and other security forces have surrendered to the Border Outposts of the Border Security Force. It is not desirable, in the

public interest, to disclose further details at this stage.

Clandestine Naxalite Training Camp in Kasargod (North Kerala)

*90. SHRI INDER J. MALHOTRA : *Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS* (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether it has come to the notice of Government that there exists clandestine Naxalite training camp in Kasargod, North Kerala ;

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry ; and

(c) the action, if any, taken or proposed to be taken by Government in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Economic Development of Assam

292. SHRI LILADHAR KOTOKI : Will the Minister of *PLANNING (YOJANA* MANTRI) be pleased to state the steps so far taken in the matter of implementing the various schemes in pursuance of the Prime Minister's statement in Lok Sabha on the 5th December, 1969 regarding the economic development of Assam ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (YOJANA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

Schemes mentioned in the Prime Minister's Statement of 5th December, 1969.	Steps so far taken in implementing them
1. The present refining capacity in Assam should be increased by a little over I Million tonnes in the Fourth Plan period either through expansion or the establishment of of an additional refinery as may be found economically feasible.	The Working Group set up in December, 1969 under the aegis of Chairman, Indian Oil Corporation to make a techno-economic study, recommended the establishment of a one million tonnes grass-roots refinery at Bongaigaon with related DMT/ Polyester Fibre petro-chemicals complex. The feasibility report under preparation by the Indian Oil Corporation is expected to be received shortly and a Site Selection Committee has also been set up by the Indian Oil Corporation
.2 Esitabishment of an Integrated DMT/Polyester Fibre petrochemical complex.	A preliminary feasibility report has been prepared by the Indian petrochemicals Corporation and the final feasibility report is under preparation.
3. Putting up a Paper/Pulp Mill.	Decision has been taken to set up a Paper/ Pulp Mill at Hojai and a detailed project report is under preparation. Meanwhile Preliminary steps regarding site selection, training of personnel, etc. are in progress.
4. Setting up of Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission to evolve and implement a comprehensive plan of flood control. The State Government would be enabled to make adequate provision of resources for this purpose in the State Plan.	A three-tier organisation consisting of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board, the Brahmaputra Flood Control Commission and a Board of Technical Consultants was set up in July, 1970 to attend to the evolution and implementation of a comprehensive plan of Flood Control in the Brahmaputra Vally. Substantial provision has been made in the State's Fourth Plan for this purpose. In the Annual Plan 1971-72, an ear-marked provision of Rs. 4.60 crores has been made for Brahmaputra Flood Works.

Foreign Exchange earned from Export of Cotton Textiles to U.K.

293. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY: Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state the amount of foreign exchange Government are earning from the export of cotton textiles to Britain ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): These are given below :

Figures : Financial year-wise

	(Rs. lakh)
1968-69	2597.7
1969-70	2172 0
*1970-71	1734.9

*Provisional.

Defence Publicity

294. SHRI SHASHI BHUSHAN: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI) be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 2514 on the 26th November, 1970 regarding Defence Publicity and state :

(a) whether the merger of publicity and journalistic posts in Defence with the Central Information Service has since been completed ; and

(b) if so, the persons affected thereby and the manner in which the seniority of persons, so affected, has been fixed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) No, Sir. The screening of the incumbents of the posts in the Directorate of Public Relations, Ministry of Defence, which are being included in the Central Information Service, is in progress and the approval of the Union Public Service Commission to their appointment in the Service will be sought shortly.

(b) The seniority of the persons included in the Central Information Service will as per usual practice, be determined in consultation with the Union Public Service Commission at the time of their appointment to the service

Supply of T.V. Sets to M Ps.

295. SHRI K M. MADHUKAR: Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) the number and names of Members of Parliament of the Fourth Lok-Sabha who were given T.V. Sets ;

(b) the price at which the T.V. sets were given to them ,

(c) the number of applications pending with Government for supply of T.V. sets to Members of Parliament ;

(d) when it is proposed to supply them with T.V sets ; and

(e) the time generally taken in disposing of the applications for such sets and the make and model of T.V. set which is made available to them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Government have not supplied T.V. sets to Members of Parliament. A local dealer who had improved some sets in 1965, had agreed, on the Ministry's request, to sell some sets to Members of Parliament. He was advised to sell these sets to those Members of Parliament who had applied to the Ministry. The allottments were made in the order in which applications were received. The total number of sets supplied against these allotments in 54.

Besides, C.E.E.R.I., Pilani had also agreed to sell sets to Members of Parliament on priority basis. 29 of these sets were allotted on request received from Members of Parliament. However, only 12 were actually purchased. A statement giving names of Members of Parliament who have purchased sets from these two sources is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-184/71].

(b) The prices of these sets (including cost of antenna) are as under :

	Rs.
(i) I.E.C. 23"	2,563.00
(ii) Sanyo 16"	1,815.00
(iii) C.F.E.R.I. 23"	1,760.00

(c) to (c). There is no scheme under which Government can supply sets to Members of Parliament.

Expenditure on Ministers' Tours

296. SHRI SATPAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of expenditure incurred on tours performed by Prime Minister, Cabinet Ministers, Ministers of State and Deputy Ministers after the recent mid-term poll ; and

(b) how does it compare with the expenditure for the respective period during the last year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) and (b). The information in respect of tours performed during the period 15th March, 1971 to 15th May, 1971 and for the same period during the last year is being collected and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

"Kidnapping of Border Security Men by Pakistan"

297. SHRI P. GANGADEB :
DR. RANEN SEN :
SHRI R. KADANAPALLI :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether during the conflict in East Pakistan our Border Security men were forcibly taken away from the Indian Border by the Pakistani Army ;

(b) if so, whether India has made a strong protest to Pakistan ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Pakistan Government thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (GRIH MANTRALAYA AUR KARMIK VIBHAG MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Yes, Sir. In an incident on 9th April, 1971, three constables of the Border Security Force on normal patrolling duty in Bongaon Sector of the Indo-Pakistan border were kidnapped by the Pakistan Army men. In another incident on 26th April, 1971, a contingent of the Pakistani army attacked a Border Security Force party on patrol duty on the Cachar border and kidnapped two of their men.

(b) and (c). Strong protests have been lodged in both the cases with the Government of Pakistan demanding the immediate return of the kidnapped personnel.

No reply has so far been received from the Pakistan Government.

Automation in Indian Rare Earths Minerals, Chavara (Kerala)

298. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of ATOMIC ENERGY (PARMANU URJA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have implemented automation in the Indian Rare Earths Minerals, Chavara, in Quilon District, Kerala ;

(b) the total number of workers rendered jobless due to the automation ;

(c) whether any measures have been taken by the Government to absorb the employees thus rendered jobless in alternative jobs ;

(d) if, so, the details thereof ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (PRADHAN MANTRI, PARAMANU URJA MANTRI, GRIH MANTRI TATHA SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI) (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) A Mineral Sand Separation Plant has recently been set up at Chavara by the Indian Rare Earths Ltd., a public sector undertaking of the Department of Atomic Energy. Mechanical techniques supplement manual methods for streamlining production and ensuring quality of the products. There has been no retrenchment of workers in the Plant at Chavara.

(b) to (e). Do not arise.

Fall in Export of Coal

299. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for the fall in the export of coal from Rs. 4.5 crores in 1968-69 to Rs. 2.5 crores in 1969-70 ; and

(b) the steps taken to remedy the deficiencies ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The fall in the export of coal during 1969-70 was due to steep decline in the requirements of coal by Burma and Ceylon which are our main traditional buyers. There was, however, a notable improvement in 1970-71, when coal worth Rs. 3.84 crores was exported. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation is making all out efforts to capture new markets such as West Germany, Nigeria, Singapore and Japan and for concluding deals for the export of substantial quantities of coking coal, Beehive coke and coke breeze.

Findings of 1971 Census

300. SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE :
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF ;

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the provisional findings of the 1971 Census ;

(b) the total expenditure incurred on the Census operation ; and

(c) when the full report of the Census will be made available ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) The main provisional findings are :

(i) Population :	Total	546,955,945
	Males	283.055,987
	Females	263,899,958
(ii) Decennial population growth (1961-71)		24.57%
(iii) Sex Ratio		932 females per 1000 males.
(iv) Litaracy rate (includes population in 0-4 age group).	Total	29.35%
	Males	39.49%
	Females	18.47%

(b) The estimated total expenditure including the processing of data and publication of the results of 1971 Census is likely to be of the order of Rs. 17.68 crores.

(c) The publication of Reports and Tables for the 1971 Census would be in thirty sets of volumes. There would be one set for All-India figures and one for each State/Union Territory. The first report entitled Paper 1 of 1971 "Provisional Population Totals" has already been published. The remaining reports will be published as and when the relevant data are processed. The main general report is likely to be published by 1973.

Survey Report on Import Policy

301. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the Study report conducted by the Economic and Scientific Research Foundation on import policy and system of import controls as operated by Government ;

(b) if so, the main features of the survey report ; and

(c) how far Government are agreeable to their suggestions ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The report lays emphasis on the need for greater awareness for rationalising inventory holdings and for simplification of procedures involved in import control. This is also the approach of the Government. The import policy for 1971-72, with its accent on canalised imports, is designed to achieve the above objectives.

Shortage of Coal faced by Ahmedabad Textile Industry

302. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Ahmedabad Textile Industry recently complained of loss of man-power for want of adequate quantity of coal for running the mills ;

(b) if so, whether Government have been taken any action in this regard ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The Ahmedabad Millowners' Association represented recently that overall coal stock position with Ahmedabad Mills reached very low level and continues to be precarious ; but none of the mills has so far been closed down due only to coal shortage.

(b) and (c). The Railway authorities were requested to arrange for adequate coal despatches in favour of Ahmedabad Mills to avoid cirsis. It is understood that the arrival of coal in Ahmedabad is now quite normal.

कपास के आयात के बारे में सूती कपड़ा विकास परिषद के निष्कर्ष

303. **श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी** : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सूती कपड़ा विकास परिषद ने अपनी हाल ही की रिपोर्ट में यह संकेत दिया है कि उपभोक्ताओं की तथा निर्यात सम्बन्धी आवश्यकताओं को पूरा करने के लिए 230 करोड़ रुपये के मूल्य की कपास और सूती धागे का आयात करना आवश्यक होगा ; और

(ख) यदि हाँ, तो उस सम्बन्ध में सरकार की क्या प्रतिक्रिया है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) तथा (ख). सरकार को ऐसे किसी सरकारी अथवा गैर-सरकारी निकाय के होने की जानकारी नहीं है। न ऐसी कोई सूचना ही मिली है।

Setting up of Regional Research Laboratory for Industrial Research in Kerala

305. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (VIGYAN AUR PRADYOGIKI MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have established Regional Research Laboratories for Industrial Research in all the States barring Kerala, and if so, the details thereof ;

(b) the reasons for not sanctioning the same for Kerala ;

(c) whether Government propose to sanction one Regional Research Laboratory of Industrial Research for Kerala ; and

(d) if not, the reasons thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (YOJNA MANTRI TATHA VIGYAN AUR PRADYOGIKI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) No, Sir. Four Regional Research Laboratories are functioning at present under the C. S. I. R. in Jammu (Jammu and Kashmir), Jorhat (Assam), Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Bhubaneswar (Orissa).

(b) to (d). Proposals for setting up Regional Research Laboratories in some other states including Kerala were included in the 4th Five Year Plan proposals of the CSIR. However, the Committee which was appointed by the Governing Body of the CSIR to consider the Fourth Five Year Plan proposals of the CSIR *de novo* recommended that CSIR should not set up any more Regional Research Laboratories during the IVth Plan as there are enough commitments on hand for the available resources. If there are special programmes of regional importance, they should be undertaken in the existing National Laboratories/Institutes. The Governing Body of the CSIR have accepted the recommendation.

However, an Indian Ocean Biological Centre and the Biological Oceanography and Physical Oceanography Division of the National Institute of Oceanography, Goa are already functioning at Ernakulam. The Central Indian Medicical Plants

Organisation (CIMPO) has also a farm in the Kerala State near Trichur for cultivation of medicinal and aromatic plants. Besides, a proposal for taking over the Production-cum-Extension Centre at Ettumanoor for the establishment of a Regional Centre of the Mechanical Engineering Research and Development Organisation in Kerala is under consideration of the C.S.I.R.

In addition the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR), the Defence Research and Development Organisation and the Department of Atomic Energy have also set up their research organisations in the Kerala State.

Relaxation in Import Licensing of Raw Materials

306. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have considered the feasibility of relaxing the import licensing restrictions to enable industrialists to procure their own raw materials to meet the demand in the country ; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The Import Policy for 1971-72 attempts to provide industry with imported raw materials in consonance with production requirements. In order to make the best possible imports at the cheepest price, a number of raw materials are to be imported by State Trading agencies in bulk, so that the requirement of industry can be met on demand by the supply of such materials by the canalising agencies. In so far as 59 priority industries are concerned, apart from continuing the "need based" policy for import of raw materials and components various relaxations have been made in the Import Policy for 1971-72. These are mainly as under :

(i) Industrial units in the small-scale sector and engaged in priority industries will be enabled to obtain their import requirements for raw materials and components having regard to their assessed capacity.

(ii) The entitlement of the small scale units for non-ferrous metals would be increased by 50 per cent on the basis of import licences/release orders issued for April 1970 –March, 1971.

(iii) The modes of financing against which import licences for raw materials and components will be issued to small scale units will be more favourable than before.

(iv) Bulk imports will be made by the STC for meeting the additional requirements of small scale industrial units engaged in chemicals, dyestuffs and plastic goods industry.

(v) Industrial units registered with the DGTD and engaged in industries other than priority industry will be granted import licences for raw materials and components on an annual basis.

(vi) Small scale units set up in the backward areas will receive preference over their counterparts in regard to their import requirements for raw materials and components.

(vii) Qualified engineers and ex-service personnel setting up small scale industries will receive special facilities for import of raw materials and components.

(viii) Units engaged in the engineering industry particularly those located in West Bengal, which have closed down for want of raw materials, will be given special facilities to enable them to restart their manufacturing activities.

(ix) Items not normally permissible for import will also be allowed to exporters to a limited extent to enable them to improve their export production. For the same reasons, items normally allowed to be imported on restricted basis will be permitted to exporters on a comparatively liberal scale.

Handicraft Shops at Important Tourist Centres

307. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the All India Handicrafts

Board has submitted any proposal to Government to run Tourist shops selling handicrafts at important Tourist Centres in India ;

(b) if so, whether Government have approved the scheme ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The scheme is under examination of the Government and if approved will be operated under the State Plan Schemes for development of handicrafts industry.

Suggestions made by FICCI regarding State Trading

308. SHRI P. GANGADEB : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Fourth Annual Conference of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry, held on the 10th April, 1971, urged Government to reassess the social cost and social benefit of State Trading ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

TNE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The policy of increasing progressively the role of State Agencies in the import-export trade of the country was adopted after careful evaluation of the social cost and social benefits of State Trading and Government do not see any need to consider the matter.

Statehood for Goa, Daman and Diu

309. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the Goa Assembly's demand for the grant of Statehood to Goa, Daman and Diu ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Government have noted the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly of Goa, Daman and Diu in March, 1971 urging the Central Government to enact necessary legislation to grant Statehood to the Union territory of Goa, Daman and Diu.

Setting up of a Jute Mill in Orissa

310. SHRI SURENDRA MOHANTY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had set up a Committee consisting of technical and administrative personnel regarding retting up of a jute mill in Orissa ;

(b) if so, whether its report has since been received ; and

(c) when Government propose to initiate steps for setting up the jute mill in Orissa ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) A Committee had been set up to examine the feasibility of setting up new jute mills in certain jute-growing States (including Orissa).

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Committee's Report is under detailed examination.

Joint Industrial Ventures in African Countries

311. SHRI P. K. DEO : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are making efforts to set up joint industrial ventures in the African countries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether the attention of Government has been invited in this regard to a

report in the *Economic Times* dated April 15, 1971, and if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The following specific efforts have been made to promote industrial joint ventures in African countries

(1) An Indian Delegation consisting of the representatives of the Government of India Indian Investment Centre and a number of Indian industrialists participated in the Conference held at NAIROBI between 30th November and 4th December, 1970 co sponsored by the UNIDO, the African Development Bank and the Economic Commission for Africa which provided an opportunity for the entrepreneurs from the developing as well as the developed countries to meet together and discuss about the possibilities of setting up industrial joint ventures in African countries of mutual interest It is too early to assess the outcome of this Conference

(2) A list of Indian entrepreneurs interested in the establishment of joint ventures in Africa has been supplied to the Economic Commission for Africa Addis Ababa

(3) It is one of the aims of India Africa Development Association which has the support of the Government of India, to encourage joint ventures in African countries

(4) Our Missions in Africa take active interest in bringing together the Indian and African parties for the purpose of industrial collaboration They are furnishing upto-date information regarding investment opportunities in African countries

Besides, the following general measures have been undertaken to promote our industrial joint ventures in all the countries including those in Africa

(i) The concerned Ministries have been strengthened to collect and disseminate information among Indian entrepreneurs regarding investment opportunities abroad

(ii) For speedy disposal of the applications received from Indian entrepreneur an Inter-Ministerial Committee for approval of such joint ventures has been set up in late 1969 to examine such proposals

(iii) Cash assistance, if otherwise admissible is also allowed against export of machinery and equipment against Indian equity subject, however to ceiling of 10% f o b value

(iv) Normal import replenishments as available to exporters under the policy for registered exporters is allowed on exports against equity capital

(v) Indian entrepreneurs are permitted to remit a small amount in cash to meet their preliminary expenses

(vi) Indian industrialists are also offering training facilities to foreign nationals in their factories in India

(c) Government's attention has been drawn to the article published in the *Economic Times* dated April 15, 1971 Efforts made by the Government to promote joint ventures in African countries have been briefly stated above

Import Licence for Rectifier for Caustic Chlorine Project of Travancore-Cochin Chemicals

314 SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the Kerala Government have requested the Centre to take immediate action for licensing the import of rectifier for the Caustic Chlorine expansion project of the Travancore-Cochin Chemicals , and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, by the Minister for Petroleum and Chemicals.

(b) The request is under consideration.

Promotion of Trade with East European Countries

315. SHRI SAMINATHAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether any assessment has been made to find out the effect of bilateral trade on the growth of trade in non-traditional goods with the East European countries ; and

(b) whether Government have plans to conduct market surveys and exchange of trade visits to promote trade with the East European countries ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The export of principal non-traditional items including iron ore, textiles and leather, accounts for approximately one-third of India's exports to East European countries.

(b) For promoting trade between India and East European countries, trade delegations are exchanged annually. Marketing information is also collected as and when necessary.

Shortage of Jute due to Bangla Desh Crisis

316. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the situation in Bangla Desh will create a World shortage of 1.5 lakh tonnes of jute goods ;

(b) whether Government have devised ways and means to deal with this demand ; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). While no definite information is available as regards the extent to which production of jute goods in East Bengal has been affected, there is likely to be some loss of production. Measures to step up production of jute goods in India as far as possible to meet the shortage have been discussed with representatives of the jute industry and production plans are being drawn up by the industry.

Modernisation of Textile Industry

317. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have finalised a blueprint for the modernisation of textile industry in the country ;

(b) if so, the types of mills that will come within the purview of this scheme ; and

(c) the details of the scheme and when it will come into force ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Conference of Chief Secretaries of States and Union Territories on Rural Development

318. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the PRIME MINISTER (PRADHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had convened a Conference of the Chief Secretaries of States and the Union Territories in April, 1971 to discuss the problem of rural development ;

(b) if so, whether it was stressed upon them by Government to implement the Plans quickly ;

(c) other subjects discussed ; and

(d) the decisions arrived at ?

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (PRADHAN MANTRI, PARAMANU URJA MANTRI, GRIH MANTRI TATHA SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI) (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI) : (a) to (d). A Conference of Chief Secretaries of State Governments and Union Territories was held on the 12th and 13th April, 1971.

The Conference had been convened to consider the operational problems in implementing the crash scheme for rural employment and the other development programmes designed to generate employment opportunities in rural areas.

A statement listing the subjects which were discussed is enclosed.

Statement

1. Crash Scheme for Rural Employment.
2. Rural Works Programme in chronically drought affected areas.
3. SFDA and MFAL projects.
4. Development or dry farming.
5. Agro-service centres.
6. Multiple cropping.
7. Development of small scale and ancillary industries.
8. Marketing of agricultural inputs and consumer goods.
9. Training schemes.
10. Vocational guidance, career advising and area skill surveys.
11. Development of rural roads
12. Rural Electrification.

Protests against Reclassification of Posts of Scientists in C.S.I.R.

319. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (VIGYAN AUR PRADYOGIKI MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have taken a decision to implement the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee, appointed in 1968 regarding reclassification of posts of Scientists ;

(b) if so, whether Scientists have strongly objected to this reclassification of pos s ;

(c) if so, their main objection and the steps being taken by Government to resolve the differences ; and

(d) the details of recommendations of the Sarkar Committee which have been accepted and implemented by Government.

THL MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIFNCE AND TECHNOLOGY (YOJANA MANTRI TATHA VIGYAN AUR PRADYOGIKI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) The President, C.S.I.R. has accepted all the recommendations of the Sarkar Committee contained in Part-I of the Report including that of reclassification of all the existing posts in the C.S.I.R. into scientific, technical and administrative. A broad-based committee as suggested by the Sarkar Committee has been appointed for this purpose.

(b) and (c). Representations have been received about the proposed reclassification of the existing posts from (i) some members of the staff of some National Laboratories/ Institutes under the C.S.I.R. (ii) some staff members of the C.S.I.R. Secretariat ; and (iii) C.S.I R. Scientific Workers' Association at New Delhi, Dhanbad and Mysore.

Some of the points made therein are listed in the Statement, laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library See* No. LT-- 185/71]. Their points of view are being placed before the broad-based Committee referred to in reply to part (a) above.

(d) A statement showing the progress of action taken on each of the recommendations is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT--185/71].

Pakistani's Alleged Efforts to create Communal Disturbances in India

320. SHRI NIHAR LASKAR :
SHRI BISWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA :
SHRI P. GANGADEB :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the vigilance reports that Pakistani element

in India is once again active to create communal disturbances in India so that attention of the world is diverted from East Bengal ;

(b) if so, whether the Union Government have already issued instructions in this regard ;

(c) if so, what are the steps Government propose to take and also help the States in case such an emergency arises ;

(d) whether Pakistani spies have been found very active in West Bengal during the East Bengal conflict ; and

(e) if so, how many Pakistani spies have been arrested and action, if any, taken against them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNAL (GRIH MANTRALAYA AUR KARMIK VIBHAG MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Government are fully alive to the possibility of Pakistani agents instigating communal trouble in India.

(b) and (c). After the breaking out of civil war in East Bengal State Governments were cautioned regarding such possibility and were advised to ask their authorities concerned to remain fully vigilant, particularly in the areas where communal trouble had been endemic or where communal tensions were known to exist. The Central Government will provide to the State Governments, prompt assistance of its armed forces to deal effectively with any trouble that may break out.

(d) Some Pakistani spies have been apprehended in West Bengal.

(e) Upto date information is being obtained from the State Government.

Improvement of Communications in the Andaman Islands

322. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA :
SHRI MOHAN SWARUP :

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS (SANCHAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the proposed plan for the improvement of communications in the Andaman Islands as announced by the Sanchar Mantri during his visit recently to those Islands ;

(b) the financial implications of the proposals ; and

(c) by what time the results are likely to be achieved ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The following proposals for the development and improvement of P and T facilities in the Andaman and Nicobar Islands which are currently under examination were referred to by Prof. Sher Singh, the then Minister of Communications during his recent visit to these Islands.

(i) Formation of a separate Postal Division for the administration of the postal services on the Islands. This would also enable the Islands to be regarded as a separate unit of recruitment for the clerical grades in the Post Office and would obviate the need to bring staff from the main land.

(ii) Utilisation of all available steamer services, both passenger and cargo, for conveyance of mails between the main land and the Islands.

(iii) Utilisation of sailings of all Government vessels between the various islands on other duties for conveyance of mails between various post offices.

(iv) Opening of a floating Mobile Post Office on an experimental basis by the inter-island steamer serving the Southern group of islands.

(v) Improvement of the Wireless-Telegraph and Radio links between the mainland and the Islands.

(vi) Provision of Wireless Telegraph/Radio Telephone links for inter-island communication working between Port Blair and five side stations *viz.* Mayabunder, Nan Cowrie, Rangat, Diglipur and Cambell Bay.

(vii) Relexation of the condition of minimum income for opening of rural post offices on the Islands.

(viii) Employment of part-time staff to enable expeditious sorting of mails received for delivery,

(ix) Delivery of telegrams in Port Blair through Motor Cycle despatch riders.

(x) Acceptance of TMOs up to Rs. 100/- for transmission through Police Wireless network.

(b) The developmental proposals are all within the present policy of the Department for extension of P and T facilities in the country with special reference to the less developed areas. There will thus be no additional financial implications specially for the Islands, as a result of these proposals *e. g.* constituting the Islands as a separate recruitment unit, will mean appreciable savings, as it will obviate the payment of special allowances to the staff brought over from the mainland.

(c) The Postal Division has already been opened and its effect on the postal services will be apparent within the next two to three months. Orders have also been issued for opening the Mobile Post Office in the inter-islands steamer and for the employment of part-time staff.

The Provision of Wireless Telegraph/Radio Telephone links between the mainland and the Islands is expected to be completed by the end of 1972.

The provision of the Wireless Telegraph/Radio Telephone links between Port Blair and the five side stations on the other islands is expected to be completed by the end of this year.

The other proposals are under examination and an early decision will be taken.

Demand for Upward Revision of Prices of Controlled Cloth

323. SHRI SARJOO PANDEY :
SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand made by the Cotton Textile Industry for an upward revision of prices of controlled varities of cloth has since been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). The question regarding revision of the prices of controlled cloth has been referred to the Bureau of Industrial Costs and Prices and their recommendations are awaited.

Closure of Ajudhia Textile Mills, Delhi

324. SHRI MOHAMMED ISMAIL :
SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the closure of the Ajudhia Textile Mills of Azadpur, Delhi ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the Pradhan Mantri has received any memorandum from the workers on the subject ;

(d) whether Government have taken any action on the memorandum ; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The management closed the mill on the 6th March, 1971 on account of financial difficulties and labour trouble.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) and (e). An Investigation Committee was appointed, under section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951, to look into the affairs of the mill. It has already submitted its report and the question of take over of the mill, under the aforesaid Act, is under active consideration.

राजस्थान में पकड़े गये पाकिस्तानी जासूस

325 श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान में वर्ष 1970-71 के

दौरान कुल कितने पाकिस्तानी जासूस पकड़े गये ;

(ख) उक्त अवधि के दौरान उनमें से कितने जासूसों पर मुकदमें चलाये गये ;

(ग) उनसे बरामद की गई वस्तुओं का ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(घ) उनके विरुद्ध सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई ?

गृह मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री मोहसिन) : (क) से (घ). राज्य सरकार से सूचना आनी है और सभा पटल पर रख दी जायेगी ।

आगरा के निकट टेलीग्राफ तारों का पकड़ा जाना

326. **श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी :**
श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय :

क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या अप्रैल, 1971 में आगरा (उत्तर प्रदेश) के समीप एक ट्रक से बड़ी मात्रा में टेलीग्राफ तार पकड़े गये थे ; और

(ख) उक्त तारों का रुपये में कितना मूल्य है तथा इस सम्बन्ध में क्या कार्यवाही की गई है ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) पुलिस ने 22-4-71 को पुलिस चौकी सिकन्दरा (आगरा) के निकट कुछ मात्रा में तार पकड़ा था । पुलिस प्राधिकारियों के अनुसार इसमें से 500 किलोग्राम तार ऐसा है जो टेलीग्राफ लाइनों के लिए प्रयोग में लाया जाता है ।

(ख) ऐसा अनुमान है कि पुलिस ने कुल 1,36,900 रुपये के मूल्य का तार पकड़ा है । इस सिलसिले में प्रथम इत्तिला रिपोर्ट संख्या 248 के अन्तर्गत पुलिस स्टेशन हरिपर्वत, आगरा में एक मामला दर्ज किया है और इसकी आगे तफतीश चल रही है ।

Suspension of Police Personnel in Police Department of Andaman and Nicobar Islands

327. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Police personnel put under suspension in the Police Department of the Andaman and Nicobar Islands and the date of suspension of each officials ;

(b) the number among them of those who have completed one year or more and how many of them are getting the revised rate of subsistence allowance after completion of 12 months ;

(c) the number of cases of suspension that have since been settled and the number of those that are still pending ;

(d) the causes of delay in the finalisation of cases, if any ; and

(e) the directions proposed to be given by Government for early finalisation of suspension cases, if any ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI MOHSIN) : (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Term of Office of Chief Commissioners of Union Territories

328. SHRI JAGANNATH RAO JOSHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the term of office of the Chief Commissioners of the various Union Territories ;

(b) the scale of pay in each case and other allowances admissible to them ;

(c) the duration of period which each of the Chief Commissioners has already served ; and

(d) the proposals, if any, for the recall of those whose term of office has already expired ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K C PANT) (a) to (d) A statement is attached

Statement

Under Article 239(1) of the Constitution the Union Territories are administered by the President acting, to such extent as he thinks fit, through an "administrator" to be appointed by him with such designation as he may specify

2 The administrators of the Union Territories of Chandigarh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands are designated as Chief Commissioners No fixed term of appointment has been laid down for them

3. The scales of pay and other allowances allowed to them are as follows —

Chandigarh	Pay Rs 3500/- p m Sumptuary Allowance Rs 200/- p m
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	Pay in the scale of Rs 2500 125/2-2750 Special pay Rs 350/- p m

4 The present Chief Commissioners of Chandigarh and Andaman and Nicobar Islands were appointed on the following dates —

Chandigarh	8-4-69
Andaman and Nicobar Islands	11 10-68 (A N)

There is no proposal to recall the Chief Commissioner of any Union Territory

Output of Coarse Cloth

329 SHRI P K DEO
SHRI MUHAMMED SHERIFF

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) the details of total output of coarse cloth in the country as today ,

(b) whether there is a short-fall in the output of coarse cloth *vis-a-vis* its demand ,

(c) whether consequently prices of coarse cloth have gone up in the recent past , and

(d) whether any initiative is being taken by Government to raise output of coarse cloth and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A C GEORGE) (a) The total production of coarse cloth by the cotton mill sector in 1970 was 578 94 million metres In addition coarse cloth is being produced in the decentralised sector but the figures of production thereof are not available

(b) There has been a decline in the production of coarse cloth in the mill sector in 1970 as compared to 1969

(c) The prices of coarse cloth coming under statutory production and price control have not been revised since 2nd May, 1968 The prices of cloth remaining outside the statutory production and price control have fluctuated

(d) A revised scheme has been evolved to step up the production of controlled varieties of cloth Under the scheme the industry have undertaken to produce 100 million metres of controlled cloth within a period of 3 months beginning from 1st June, 1971, which will be sold at the existing controlled stamped prices

Communal Riots in Aligarh

330 SHRI P K. DEO Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No 69 on the 31st March, 1971 regarding the Communal Riots in Aligarh and state

(a) whether Government have received any report from the State Government in this regard , and

(b) if so, the broad details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (GRIH MANTRALAYA AUR KARMIK VIBHAG MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) (a) and (b) A report regarding the disturbances at Aligarh had been received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh and the reply to the

Lok Sabha unstarred question No. 69 dated 31st March, 1971 was based on that report. Disclosure of any more details may cause prejudice to the inquiry into the disturbances, which is being held under the Commissions of Inquiry Act, 1952.

Growth Rate of Exports

331. SHRI BISHWANATH JHUNJHUNWALA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the growth rate of Indian exports has risen from 5.2 per cent at the end of January, 1971 to 8.5 per cent at the end of February, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the factors which have helped the growth rate to climb so surprisingly high within one month ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Attention of the Hon'ble member is invited to the Revised Press Note issued by the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics on the 13th April, 1971 from which it will be seen that India's exports from April, 1970 to January, 1971 were 8.2 per cent higher than during the corresponding period of 1969-70. Exports from April, 1970 to February, 1971 were 8.5 per cent higher than during the corresponding period of 69-70. Thus, the acceleration in the rate of growth in one month was only 0.3 per cent.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of Rajamannar Commission on Centre-State Relations

332. SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM
SHRI T. S. LAKSHMANAN :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received a copy of the report of the Rajamannar Commission set up by the Tamil Nadu Government to go into the question of Centre State relations ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations contained in the report ; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Discussions among Economic Experts of India and Soviet Union

333. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PLANNING (YOJANA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of India had been invited to a recent discussion amongst the Economic Experts from India and the Soviet Union in New Delhi ;

(b) whether suggestions were made for fresh formulation of the Fourth Five Year Plan on the Soviet model ; and

(c) if so, the reaction of Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (YOJANA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). No such discussions were held.

(c) Does not arise.

Revision in the size of Annual Plan

334. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO : Will the Minister of PLANNING (YOJANA) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the size of the Annual Plan is likely to be revised ; and

(b) if so, the details of new targets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (YOJANA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The change in the size of the Annual Plan for 1971-72 in respect of the Central sector will be reflected in the Budget to be presented on 28th May, 1971. The Annual Plan document which will provide the necessary details will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is ready.

Nationalisation of Entire Import Trade

335. SHRI R. R. SINGH DEO Will the Minister FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are planning to take over the entire import trade ;

(b) the percentage of country's import trade presently being held by the public sector agencies ; and

(c) how would the country be benefited as a result of Government taking over the entire trade ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) It is the policy of Government to increase progressively the role of State agencies in import trade of the country (and ultimately to take it over completely).

(b) Approximately 70% of the import trade is at present canalised through State agencies.

(c) The State agencies are able to import various commodities from world markets in competition with other buyers and to supply them at prices which are fair and equitable.

V. I. P. Treatment Given to Dr. Dharma Teja

337. SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER (PRADHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Dr. Dharma Teja, while being extradited to India from London recently, was given V. I. P. treatment throughout ; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the charges framed against him ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (GRIH MANTRALAYA AUR KARMIC VIBHAG MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir. Dr. Dharma Teja was brought from London to Delhi in plane by economy class and in accordance with security regulations. No special facilities were given to him.

(b) The offences listed in the charge-sheet filed against him in the court relate to criminal breach of trust, cheating, forgery and falsification of accounts.

Reinstatement of Delhi Policemen Suspended/ Dismissed During 1967 Strike

338. SHRI DALIP SINGH :
SHRI RAMAVTAR SHASTRI :

Will the HOME MINISTER (GRIH MANTRI) be please to state :

(a) whether all the Delhi Police Employees whose services were terminated as a result of their strike, have been reinstated and, if not, the reasons therefor ;

(b) whether the Delhi Police authorities have been instructed not to recruit new hands in the Police from amongst the permanent domicile of the Delhi Union Territory and its surrounding areas ; and

(c) the number of personnel recruited in the Delhi Police cader-wise and year-wise during the last three years and the number out of them recruited out of permanent residents of the Delhi Union Territory ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) According to the Delhi Administration, out of 165 temporary Police employees whose services were terminated in connection with the Delhi Police agitation, 153 have been re-enlisted. Out of the remaining 12, nine have been declared medically fit and are being enlisted, whereas 3 have not turned up.

(b) No such instructions have been issued. Recruiting parties are however sent to different parts of the country to recruit suitable persons, as recommended by the Delhi Police Commission.

(c) Direct recruitment is made in the

Delhi Police in the following ranks and the recruitment made during the last three years and the number out of them recruited out of the permanent residents of the Delhi Union Territory is given in the statement attached.

Statement

	Year					
	1968		1969		1970	
	Total No. recruited	Residents of Delhi Union territory	Total No. recruited	Residents of Delhi Union territory	Total No. recruited	Residents of Delhi Union territory
S. Is Executive	41	16	114	76	41	12
P. S. Is.	10	6	No recruitment		2	1
Lady S. Is.	No recruitment		—do—		9	7
Lady ASIs	—do—		—do—		5	2
Stenographers	—do—		—do—		5	2
H. C. Clerical	—do—		—do—		171	69
Constable.	924	72	620	70	698	99

Export of Beedis

340. SHRIMATI BHARGAVI THANKAPPAN : Will the MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether beedis are being exported to foreign countries ;

(b) if so, the quantity so far exported in the current year and the foreign exchange earned therefrom ;

(c) the countries which import beedis from India ; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the exports of beedis ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). During the period from April-November, 1970 a quantity of 81000 kgs. of bidis valued at Rs. 14 lakhs have been exported to Afghanistan, Dubai, Malaysia, Nepal, Qatar, Singapore and Switzerland.

(d) 2% Import replenishment on F.O.B. value of exports is allowed to registered exporters of beedis for importing permissible types of packing material. The Tobacco Export Promotion Council, Madras, sponsored by the Government, undertakes a number of measures for the promotion of export of tobacco and tobacco products including beedis, by dissemination of market information, participation in exhibitions conducting market surveys, distribution of publicity folders, sending trade delegations etc.

Export of Salt

341. SHRI B. K. MODAK : Will the MINISTER OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any steep fall in the export of salt in the current year ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The value of exports during 1970-71 was Rs. 96.47 lakhs (provisional figures) as compared to Rs. 164.91 lakhs during the previous year. The fall in exports of salt is mainly on account

of the fact that one of our most important customers *viz.* Japan has not purchased this item from India during the last year. From 1960 to 1969 Japan has been purchasing salt from us at the rate of about 3 lakh tonnes per year. However during the last year Japan purchased most of her salt requiremeuts from other countries.

(c) Government are taking remedial measures. The STC which is the canalised agency for the export of salt have approached Japanese buyers and are trying to pursuade them to import at least a part of their requirements of salt from India. The STC have also penetrated other markets and salt is now being exported by them to Singapore, South Korea and other countries. Vigorous efforts are also being made to improve the loading rate for salt at selected ports in India.

Deaths by Police Firing in West Bengal

342. SHRI ROBIN SEN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state the total number of deaths by Police firing in West Bengal District-wise during the last term of the President's rule ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MAMTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Information is being obtained from State Government.

Supply of Second Super Power Transmitter by U.S.S.R.

343. SHRI R. KADANAPALLI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHNA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the second Super-Power Transmitter has since been received from the U.S.S.R. ;

(b) the place where it is to be installed ;

(c) the time by which it is likely to start functioning ; and

(d) the approximate value thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA): (a) Yes, Sir. It has been received from Yugoslavia.

(b) Rajkot.

(c) By June-July, 1971.

(d) Rs. 227 lakhs.

Industrial Pact With U.S.S.R.

344. SHRI M. M. JOSEPH :
SHRI JHARKHANDE RAI :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether any industrial pact was signed between India and the U.S.S.R in the month of April, 1971 ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDLSH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b) No industrial pact as such was signed between India and the U.S.S.R. in April, 1971. The U.S.S.R. delegation which visited India in March/April this year, however, held discussions on trade and industrial cooperation between India and U.S.S.R. including the possibilities of supplies of additional quantities of consumer goods from India to U.S.S.R., and the supply of raw cotton on their own account by U.S.S.R to India for conversion into cotton textile for the use of the consumers in U.S.S.R. No specific trade contracts have yet been signed.

Trade With Socialist Countries

345. SHRI RAMAVATAR SHASTRI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have formulated or propose to formulate a scheme for increasing trade with the Socialist countries ;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the estimated profit to accrue to India there from ; and

(c) if the reply to part (a) above be in the negative, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP- MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The total volume of trade between India and the Socialist countries has grown from Rs. 8.6 crores in 1953 to Rs. 475 crores in 1965, Rs. 497 crores in 1968 and Rs. 614 crores in 1969 as a result of trade Agreements entered into between India and the Socialist countries and the Trade Plans annually drawn up jointly by the officials of the Government of India and the Governments of the Socialist countries.

पटना में रेल डाक सेवा के नये भवन का सुविधाजनक न होना

346. **श्री रामावतार शास्त्री** : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या यह सच है कि पटना में रेल डाक सेवा के नये भवन के निर्माण के बावजूद वहां पर स्थान की कमी की शिकायतें सरकार को भेजी गई हैं ; और यदि हां, तो उनका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त भवन में डाक विभाग के कर्मचारियों के लिये आराम गृह (रेस्ट हाउस) आदि की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं है ;

(ग) क्या वहां पर फर्नीचर की भी कमी है और रेल डाक सेवा यूनियन द्वारा इस संबंध में भी शिकायत की है और यदि हां, तो शिकायतों को दूर करने के लिये सरकार द्वारा क्या कार्यवाही की गई अथवा की जानी है ;

(घ) क्या रेल डाक सेवा भवन के सामने शेड की कोई व्यवस्था नहीं की गई है ; और

(ङ) यदि हां, तो क्या सरकार का वहां पर शेड बनवाने का विचार है और यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हां, अखिल भारतीय रेल-डाक सेवा कर्मचारी यूनियन श्रेणी-III से ऐसी एक शिकायत प्राप्त हुई थी और उसकी जांच की जा चुकी है। फिर भी, ऐसा लगता है कि नई इमारत में फिलहाल स्थान की कोई कमी नहीं है।

(ख) जी नहीं।

(ग) जी नहीं।

(घ) जी नहीं।

(ङ) शेड की व्यवस्था करने का प्रश्न रेलवे से उठाया गया है।

जमनाखाल डाकघर (गढ़वाल) में लिफाफों/पोस्टकार्डों आदि की कमी

347. **श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी** : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पौड़ी गढ़वाल जिले के जमनाखाल डाकघर में लिफाफों, अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों, पोस्टकार्डों आदि की प्रायः कमी रहती है ;

(ख) क्या उक्त डाकघर के लेखे की जांच करने के पश्चात् वहां के आय तथा व्यय का ब्यौरा प्रस्तुत करने का सरकार का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि हां, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं, तो उसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) सरकार या डाक-तार बोर्ड को ऐसी कोई जानकारी नहीं है कि गत 6 महीनों में एक या दो अवसरों को छोड़कर जमनाखाल डाकघर में लिफाफों, अन्तर्देशीय पत्रों पोस्टकार्डों आदि की कोई सामान्य कमी रही हो।

(ख) तथा (ग). ब्यौरे का पता लगाया जा रहा है और लखनऊ के पोस्टमास्टर जनरल से प्राप्त होते ही इसे लोक सभा पटल पर रख दिया जाएगा।

पौड़ी गढ़वाल (उत्तर प्रदेश) के देलचौरी डाकघर में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था

348. **श्री प्रताप सिंह नेगी** : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश में पौड़ी गढ़वाल के देलचौरी डाकघर में टेलीफोन की व्यवस्था कर दी गई है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार का देलचौरी से जमनाखाल डाकघर तक टेलीफोन व्यवस्था का प्रसार करने का विचार है ; और

(ग) यदि उपर्युक्त (ख) भाग का उत्तर हां है, तो कब तक और यदि नहीं तो इसके क्या कारण हैं ?

संचार मंत्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा) : (क) जी हां ।

(ख) तथा (ग). देलचौरी से जमलाखाल डाकघर तक टेलीफोन व्यवस्था का विस्तार करने का कोई प्रस्ताव इस समय विभाग के विचाराधीन नहीं है । इसकी कोई मांग भी नही की गई है । फिर भी अब इस प्रस्ताव की जांच की जाएगी और इस विषय पर विभाग की मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार कार्रवाई की जाएगी ।

Anti-National Activities of Naxalites

349. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Naxalites are still carrying on their anti-national and destructive activities in different parts of the country ;

(b) if so, what is the Government's assessment of the effectiveness of the steps taken so far to curb such activities of the Naxalites ; and

(c) the steps that are being taken by Government to deal with their activities in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The States and Union Territories mainly affected by the activities of the Naxalites and allied extremist groups are West Bengal, Bihar, Andhra Pradesh, Punjab, Kerala, Assam, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and Tripura. Such activities have been kept under control in Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Kerala, Uttar Pradesh, Punjab, Orissa and Tripura. In West Bengal and Bihar, however, the situation continues to cause concern.

(c) The Central Government has been maintaining close touch with the State Governments/Union Territories Administrations who are taking firm action under the law to counter the activities of the Naxalites and allied extremist groups. Central Government are also providing to the State Governments wherever necessary all reasonable assistance including additional armed police reinforcements, wireless and other equipment and pooling of intelligence.

A.I.R. Artistes' Demands

350. SHRI R. S. PANDEY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether artistes of the All India Radio have made certain demands for better working conditions and emoluments ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether Government have considered those demands and taken any decision in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The demands relate to matters like security of service, revision of fee scales, promotional avenues, family pension and other retirement benefits, amenities for Staff Artistes at Stations, etc.

(c) These are under consideration and decisions with regard to some of them are expected to be taken shortly.

पशुचर्म का निर्यात

351. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या विदेश व्यापार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्त वर्ष 1968-69 से 1970-71 तक कुल कितनी मात्रा में गाय तथा बछड़े के चमड़े का निर्यात किया गया तथा इससे सरकार को कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय हुई ; और

(ख) वित्त वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान

अनुमानतः कुल कितनी मात्रा में गाय तथा बछड़े के चमड़े का निर्यात किया जायेगा तथा उससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा की आय होने की सम्भावना है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) तथा (ख). वाणिज्यिक जानकारी तथा अंकसंकलन के महानिदेशक, कलकत्ता गाय तथा बछड़े की खालों के अलग-अलग निर्यात आंकड़े प्रकाशित नहीं करते। इसके अतिरिक्त, गाय तथा बछड़े की खालों के निर्यात को प्रोत्साहन देना, सरकार की नीति नहीं है और इसलिए उन्हें, तकनीकी विकास के महानिदेशक के परामर्श से "गुणावगुण के आधार पर" निर्यात के लिये सूची में रखा गया है।

हिन्दी दैनिक "अवन्तिका" को दिया गया अखबारी कागज

352. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) मोहन प्रिंटिंग प्रेस, उज्जैन द्वारा प्रकाशित किये जा रहे हिन्दी दैनिक "अवन्तिका" की प्रतियों की कुल संख्या क्या है ;

(ख) पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान इसे अखबारी कागज का कितना कोटा दिया गया ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार का इस आरोप की जांच करने का विचार है कि उपरोक्त समाचारपत्र के मालिक ने अखबारी कागज को काले बाजार में बेचा और छापी जा रही प्रतियों की संख्या बढ़ा कर बताई ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री वर्धीर सिंह) : (क) उज्जैन से प्रकाशित होने वाले दैनिक "अवन्तिका" के प्रकाशक ने 1968, 1969 तथा 1970 के वर्षों में इसकी क्रमशः 5407, 7756 तथा 8402 खपत संख्या होने का दावा किया।

(ख) इसको पिछले दो वर्षों के दौरान अखबारी कागज का निम्नलिखित कोटा अलाट किया गया :—

	मात्रा-टनों में
1. अप्रैल 1969-मार्च 1970	31.06
2. अप्रैल 1970-मार्च 1971	38.43 (लोक सभा के मध्यावधि चुनाओं के सम्बन्ध में 1.16 टन समेत)।

(ग) "अवन्तिका" के मालिक द्वारा अखबारी कागज को काले बाजार में बेचे जाने के बारे में कोई शिकायत नहीं मिली है। तथापि, जुलाई 1968 में एक शिकायत मिली थी जिसमें यह आरोप लगाया गया था कि पत्र ने खपत संख्या का बढ़ा चढ़ा कर दावा किया है। मामले की जांच हो रही है।

मध्य प्रदेश में डाकुओं के आतंक पर नियंत्रण का प्रस्ताव

353. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या गृह मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या मध्य प्रदेश के डाकू आतंकित क्षेत्रों के निवासियों को डाकुओं के आतंक से छुटकारा दिलाने का कोई प्रस्ताव सरकार के विचाराधीन है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ; और

(ग) यदि नहीं, तो इसके क्या कारण हैं और इस सम्बन्ध में राज्य सरकार को भविष्य में किस प्रकार के निर्देश तथा सहायता देने का विचार है ?

गृह मन्त्रालय मे राज्य मन्त्री (श्री कृष्ण चन्द्र पन्त) : (क) से (ग). मध्य प्रदेश के डाकू-आतकित क्षेत्रो मे डाकुओ के आतक का सामना करने के उपाय करना मुख्यत राज्य सरकार का कार्य है जिसे विधि व व्यवस्था बनाये रखने का कार्य भार सौपा गया है। तथापि, भारत सरकार इस समस्या के प्रति सजग है और समस्या के विभिन्न पहलुओ की सावधानी से जाच करने के फलस्वरूप इसे हल करन के लिए एक व्यापक तथा एकीकृत योजना तैयार की गई है। मोटे तौर पर इस योजना मे इस क्षेत्र की निम्नलिखित अल्पकालीन तथा दीर्घकालीन आवश्यकताए समाविष्ट है —

(क) क्षेत्र का कृषि तथा आर्थिक विकास जिसमे बीहड़ो को कृषि योग्य बनाना भी शामिल है ;

(ख) सडको का विकास ,

(ग) पुलिस को उपलब्ध परिवहन तथा संचार सुविधाओ को उन्नत करना।

इस योजना को कार्यान्वित करने मे राज्य सरकार को सहायता देने हेतु 1969-70 मे तथा फिर 1970-71 मे 10 लाख रुपये का ऋण-व-अनुदान इस क्षेत्र पर अधिक जोर देते हुए राज्य पुलिस के आधुनिकीकरण के लिए दिया गया। इसके अतिरिक्त 59.34 लाख रुपये का ऋण 1970-71 मे दिया गया।

मोरेना जिले मे 2000 हैक्टर क्षेत्र मे बीहड़ो को कृषि-योग्य बनाने की आर्थिक तथा तकनीकी सम्भावना को स्थायी आधार देने के लिए केन्द्र द्वारा प्रायोजित 50 लाख रुपये की लागत की एक मार्गदर्शी योजना हाथ मे ली गई है।

राज्य सरकारो से अन्तर-राज्य सम्पर्क सडको के लिए ऐसे प्रस्ताव तैयार करने तथा भेजने का अनुरोध किया गया है जिनकी अर्थ-व्यवस्था भारत सरकार द्वारा उनकी ऋण सहायता योजना के अन्तर्गत की जायगी।

अभी हाल मे, भारत सरकार ने यह आवश्यकता महसूस करते हुए कि समस्या का सभी पहलुओ से गहन अध्ययन किया जाए, तथा उन उपायो के अतिरिक्त अन्य उपाय ढूंढने के उद्देश्य से, जो इस क्षेत्र मे डाकुओ के आतक को को दूर करने के लिए पहले ही किये गये है, सम्पूर्ण विषय की जाच हेतु एक अध्ययन दल का गठन किया है।

आयात तथा निर्यात की गई वस्तुओं का मूल्य

354 **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेगे कि

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान आयात तथा निर्यात की गई वस्तुओ का मूल्य भारतीय मुद्रा मे क्या है ; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 मे आयात तथा निर्यात की जाने वाली वस्तुओ का अनुमानित मूल्य पृथक-पृथक क्या है ?

विदेशी व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : एक विवरण सभा-पटल पर रखा जाता है।

आयातित तथा निर्यातित वस्तुओ का मूल्य दिखाने वाला विवरण।

1970-71 के दौरान कुल आयातो के अन्तिम आकडे 1628 करोड रु० है जबकि निर्यातो के तदनुरूप आकडे 1531 करोड़ रुपये होगे। 1970-71 की अपेक्षा 1971-72 मे कुल आयातो मे 5 प्रतिशत की वृद्धि होने की सभावना है। 1971-72 के दौरान कुल निर्यातों के प्रस्तुत अनुमान 1670 करोड रु० है।

New Unit of High-Polymer Research Laboratory Under C S I.R.

355 SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (VIGYAN AUR PRADYOGIKI MANTRI) be pleased to state ·

(a) whether Government are having plans to start a new unit of High-polymer Research Laboratory under the C.S I.R. ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the suggestion of the workers of Sri Ram Institute of Industrial Research for taking over the Institute which is doing the same type of work ; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (YOJANA MANTRI TATHA VIGYAN AUR PRADYOGIKI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) and (b). The Standing Committee which was appointed by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research (C.S.I.R.) to go into the R and D problems of the plastic industry has suggested the setting up of a Special Cell in C.S.I.R. with the following functions :—

(i) to make a detailed review of the existing facilities available in the country and immediate additional facilities required for accelerating programmes of Research and Development in Polymers ;

(ii) to identify the needs of the industry both organised and small and medium scale sector for Research and Development and also programmes to build up forward technology ;

(iii) to attempt continuous contact and have dialogue with the industry to locate users of R and D at an early stage of the projects to be undertaken ;

(iv) to farm out R and D projects based on (i) to (ii) above and to determine priorities ; and

(v) to make suitable recommendations based on the need and facilities available including the setting up of a New laboratory.

The suggestions are under consideration.

(c) The Government has seen the Press Report published in one of the dailies at New Delhi.

(d) This will be looked into at the appropriate time.

Forecast by World Bank re : Indian Exports

356. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the World Bank forecast had predicted only 3.5 per cent annual rise in Indian exports and the actual rise in 1970-71 has been above 8 per cent ; and

(b) if so, the basis and motives behind the pessimistic World Bank forecast ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The forecast predicting a low rate of (about 3.5%) increase in Indian exports in 1970-71 may have been made at an early stage while drafting the foreign Trade Chapter of their annual report on India.

(b) It appears that their forecast was considerably influenced by the following factors :

(i) A decline in the rate of growth of exports from 13.3 per cent in 1968-69 to 4.1 per cent in 1969-70 ;

(ii) A substantial fall in exports during the months of June and July, 1970 as compared to the corresponding months of 1969 ;

(iii) The export figures for August, September and October 1970 available at that time were subsequently revised upward.

Steps to increase Exports

357. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being taken to maintain and constantly increase this year's rate of rise in exports ; and

(b) the volume and percentage of exports to major capitalist socialist and developing countries and their relation to imports therefrom ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The steps taken to increase India's exports were mentioned in Statement II laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha in reply to part (c) of the Starred Question No. 40 answered on 31-3-1971. These steps are *inter alia* intended to step up exports on a continued basis and are not confined to any specific period/periods.

(b) The information is available in the statistical publications of the Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, entitled "Imports/Exports and re-exports", copies of which are supplied regularly to the Parliament Library. The printed detailed statistics are so far available upto the month of November, 1970.

Demand for upward revision of floor Price of Jute

358. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the demand made at the Seventh meeting of the Indian Jute Development Council held at Patna by the President of the Council to the immediate need for an upward revision of the floor price of Jute ;

(b) if so, Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) whether any decision to revise the floor price has been made and, if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The question of fixing minimum support price for 1971-72 season has already been taken up and a decision is expected to be announced as early as possible.

C.B.I. Inquiry into Chhoti Sadri Gold Scandal

359 SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the PRIME MINISTER (PRADHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the C. B. I. has completed the inquiry into the Chhoti Sadri Gold Scandal Case ;

(b) if not, the reason therefor ; and

(c) the time by which the inquiry is likely to be completed ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL GRIH MANTRALAYA AUR KARMIK VIBHAG MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) A case relating to alleged misappropriation of gold by Shri Ganpat Lal and others is pending in the court of the Civil Judge and Assistant Sessions Judge, Udaipur. During the pendency of the criminal case enquiries have to be conducted with due regard to the provisions of the law and this takes time.

(c) This will depend on the progress in the court case.

Smuggling of Arms, Ammunition and Guerilla Warfare Literature

360. SHRI K. LAKKAPPA :
SHRI MUKHTIAR SINGH MALIK :
SHRI S. M. KRISHNA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to a news item appearing in the *Hindustan Times* dated the 3rd February, 1971 wherein it is stated that China has smuggled arms, ammunition and literature for guerilla warfare in the Gorakhpur area of Uttar Pradesh ; and

(b) if so, whether Government have made any inquiry in the matter and, if so, with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Government have seen the news-item in the *Hindustan Times*.

(b) Facts are being ascertained from the State Government.

Issue of Commemorative Stamp in Memory of Poet Pavandhan Bharathi Dasan

361. SHRI S. A. MURUGANANTHAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS (SANCHAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pondicherry Administration has requested the Centre to bring out a postal stamp in memory of the Great Tamil Poet Pavandhan Bharathi Dasan ; and

(b) if so, action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SANCHAR MANTRI) (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) Yes.

(b) The proposal for the issue of a stamp during 1971 in honour of Thiru Bharathidasan was examined by the Philatelic Advisory Committee attached to the P and T Deptt. but the Committee did not recommend acceptance of the proposal.

Refund of T. A. claimed by employees of Coffee Board in Nilgiri (Tamil Nadu)

362. SHRI B. N. REDDY : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether employees working in the Research Department of the Coffee Board in Nilgiris, (Tamil Nadu) had been asked by the Coffee Board to repay the T. A. claimed by them during the last eight years ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ;

(c) whether the T. A. was claimed by the employees in accordance with the Circular No. F. 8 (21) F. IV/B/62 dated the 31st December, 1962 from the Ministry of Commerce and Industries ; and

(d) if so, whether Government will consider to withdraw the order for repayment ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The employees of the Research Department of the Coffee Board had drawn T. A. at rates higher than admissible under the Ministry of Finance O. M., dated the 31st December, 1962. The Board had decided to recover the excess payments in easy instalments from the concerned employees.

(d) The matter is under consideration.

Study Undertaken of Handloom Industry of Panipat

364. SHRI S. P. BHATTACHARYYA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any special study of the Handloom industry of Panipat by the Indian Institute of Foreign Trade ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The IIFT conducted in August 1970 a speciel study on the handloom industry of Panipat as a part of the export potential survey of the Haryana State.

(b) The Survey which covered leading manufacturers/exporters of Panipat handlooms has *inter alia* investigated various problems of the industry relating to raw material requirements, designing, dyeing and finishing facilities, marketing arrangements etc. The survey has envisaged that the exports of handloom goods from Panipat can be increased from the present estimated level of Rs. 20 lakhs to Rs. 60 lakhs by 1971-72 provided effective steps aimed at orienting industry to overseas export requirements are under taken. The major recommendations thrown up by the Survey include : (a) product modification necessary for expanded exports ; (b) establishment of woollen finishing plant at Panipat ; and (c) organisation of raw material depot at Panipat for ensuring required supply of raw material to the industry.

(c) The report submitted by IIFT is under the consideration of Haryana Government.

Naxalites' Proposal for a Long March in West Bengal

365. SHRI SUBODH HANSDA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether there was any proposal for a long march by the Naxalites in the month of March in West Bengal particularly in the Districts of Midnapur and Parulia ;

(b) if not, whether such things are likely to happen in the near future ; and

(c) whether the Naxalites have increased their activities for such a venture ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Government have seen Press reports in this regard Government have also received similar information and are aware of a few instances of snatching of arms by the extremists Utmost vigilance is being maintained

Demand for Indian Roses in Foriegn Countries

366 SHRI SUBODH HANSDA Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is demand for Indian Roses in foriegn countries ;

(b) if so, the names of countries ;

(c) whether any order has been received from them , and

(d) if so, when they will be supplied ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) and (b) Yes, Sir There is some demand in the Western European Countries like U.K , France and West Germany during winter months

(c) and (d). The State Trading Corporation of India propose to export about 4000 dozen cut roses during December, 1971 —March, 1972 even though they have not got any specific orders so far. Information about private parties is not available.

Raising of Age Limit for Entering Government Services

367. SHRI CHANDRAPPAN : Will the PRIME MINISTER (PRADHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the question of extending the age limit for entering Government services from 25 years to 30 years has been considered by Government ; and

(b) if so, the decision taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (GRIH MANTRALAYA AUR KARMIK VIBHAG MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Minimum and maximum age limits for recruitment to different posts under Government as obtaining at present were fixed in 1959 after taking into account the recommendations made in this regard by the Public Services (Qualifications for Recruitment) Committee under the Chairmanship of Dr A Ramaswamy Mudaliar which had gone into this matter in great detail. The Administrative Reforms Commission have, however, recommended raising of age limits for the non-technical higher services to 26 years so that candidates who might have pursued higher studies in specialised fields or have received training abroad, may be eligible to appear at the competitive examinations for such services, This recommendation is under examination. Similarly, a suggestion made by the Staff side in a recent meeting of the National Council of the Joint Consultative Machinery for raising the upper age limit recruitment to Class III ministerial posts is also under examination

Increase in Expenditure on Yojana Ayog

368. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY Will the Minister of PLANNING (YOJANA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the abnormal increase in expenditure on the Yojana Ayog and, if so, the amount spent on it at the end of the First Five Year Plan and in the year 1970-71 ; and

(b) the percentage of expenditure being incurred on the hard core of economists engaged on the real job of Planning and Research and the percentage of expenditure

being incurred on persons engaged in administrative and clerical work such as Deputy Secretaries, Under Secretaries, Section Officers, Assistants, Clerks and Class IV Staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (YOJANA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : (a) The expenditure in 1955-56 which was the last year of the First Five Year Plan and 1970-71 is as follows :

1955-56	—	Rs. 39,84,000
1970-71	—	Rs. 1,33,55,000 (provisional figures)

The substantial increase in the outlay of the subsequent Plans which covered much larger field of development required not only the strengthening of the existing technical Divisions but also warranted the creation of additional units to handle the multi-type complex development problems. Keeping in view the usual growth rate of administrative expenditure over a period of fifteen years, the expenditure on the additional units which had to be added to meet the needs of the subsequent plans and also additional benefits sanctioned by the Government to its employees in the shape of revision of pay scales, repeated revision of dearness allowance, sanctioning of interim relief and other fringe benefits like the Children's Education Allowance, refunds of tuition fees etc., the above increase in the expenditure of the Planning Commission over a period of fifteen years cannot be considered abnormal.

(b) The Planning Commission being an advisory body has to employ not only economists but also specialists in various fields and disciplines like agriculture, engineering, public health, geology, sociology, statistics etc. Since all these officers work for the Plan purposes, they form the hard core. The break-up of the total expenditure is as follows :

1.	Hard core of Planners ...	61%
2.	Supporting staff for the hard core like stenographers, typists and other staff looking after office records in the technical divisions ...	18%
3.	Common services like Library, Hindi section, duplicating section, publications and plan information, maps and charts unit, Messenger system etc. ...	10%
4.	Administration and house-keeping jobs ...	11%

Export of Roses through S.T.C.

369. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY:

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been great spurt in the export of roses by the State Trading Corporation ;

(b) if so, the value of exports during the current season and the countries to which these were exported ; and

(c) how does the State Trading Corporation make purchases of roses and what price per bloom is paid by it ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Export of cut roses is in a developmental stage. The State Trading Corporation exported roses valued at Rs. 710 f.o.b. to London in six trial shipments during November, 1970—February, 1971.

(c) The STC purchases roses directly from growers at a price of Rs. 0.75 per bloom.

Memorandum presented to Prime Minister Re: Old Age Pension to Freedom Fighters

370. SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether a memorandum regarding the grant of minimum old age pension of Rs. 150 per month to the freedom fighters has been presented to her ;

(b) if so, the decision taken by the Government in the matter ; and

(c) whether Government have assessed the number of freedom fighters eligible for the grant of such pension and the expenditure involved in it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GIRH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Such a memorandum has been received from the Tamilnad Freedom Fighters Committee.

(b) and (c) As the relief and rehabilitation of freedom fighters is mainly the responsibility of State Governments who have their own schemes of pension, it would be for the State Government to consider the possibility of enhancing the amount of pension.

Increase in Price of Cotton

371. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have recently increased the price of cotton for the current year ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of cotton producers, dealers and manufacturers in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FORIEGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Indo-French Trade Agreement

372. SHRI G. Y. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the terms of the agreement regarding trade between India and France have been extended ;

(b) if so, the details regarding the export of Indian manufactured goods ; and

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be earned through this agreement ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. The Indo-French Trade Arrangement entered into by the Governments of India and France in October, 1959 have been last extended for one year from 1st January, 1971 by the Protocol of the Indo-French Joint Economic Commission, signed in New Delhi on 24th April, 1971.

(b) To promote exports of Indian manufactured products the Protocol of the Indo-French Joint Economic Commission envisages formulation and implementation of a Commercial Development Programme with the appropriate French assistance, the details of which will be settled in due course.

(c) The present Agreement is on the pattern of our Trade Agreements/Arrangements with free market economy countries and does not involved import/export commitment. It is, therefore, not possible to anticipate the foreign exchange earnings.

बीकानेर डिवीजन में डाकघरों का किराये के मकान में होना

373. **श्री पन्नालाल बारूपाल** : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान मे बीकानेर डिवीजन में नगरो तथा मडियो मे कितने ऐसे डाकघर है जो अभी भी किराये के मकानों में कार्य कर रहे है ;

(ख) जहां ऐसे डाकघर कार्य कर रहे हैं वहा प्रत्येक मकान का किराया क्या है और मकान मालिकों को अब तक किराये के रूप में कितनी राशि दी गई है ;

(ग) ऐसे कितने डाकघर है जिनको 1971-72 के दौरान डाक-तार विभाग द्वारा निर्मित मकानो में स्थानान्तरित किया जाना है और यदि नही, तो उसके क्या कारण है ; और

(घ) यदि विभाग डाकघरों के लिए स्वयं अपने भवन बना रहा है तो ऐसे स्थानों के नाम

क्या हैं जिनको इस मामले में प्राथमिकता दी जा रही है ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) नगरों में 24
मंडियों में 25

(ख) सूची विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या** LT-186/71]

(ग) (i) कोई नही।

(ii) कारण—डाकघर के लिये कोई भवन इस समय निर्माणाधीन नही है।

(घ) बीकानेर डिवीजन में निम्नलिखित स्थानों पर विभागीय इमारतों का निर्माण करने की योजना है :

1. पदमपुर
2. रायसिंह नगर
3. हनुमानगढ़ जं०
4. सांगरिया
5. नोखा
6. श्रीकारनपुर
7. भाद्रा
8. हनुमानगढ़
9. देशनोक

राजस्थान के बीकानेर डिवीजन के डाक-तार कर्मचारियों के लिये क्वार्टर

374. **श्री पन्नालाल बाद पाल** : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) राजस्थान के बीकानेर डिवीजन में प्रत्येक डाक तार-घर में अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की अलग-अलग कितनी संख्या है।

(ख) उनमें से कितने कर्मचारियों के पास सरकारी रिहायशी क्वार्टर है और कितने किराये के मकानों में रहते हैं ;

(ग) क्या अधिकारियों और कर्मचारियों की आवास सम्बन्धी समस्या को सुलझाने की बात को दृष्टि में रखते हुये उनके मंत्रालय का विचार रिहायशी क्वार्टरों का निर्माण कराने का है ; और

(घ) यदि हां, तो कितने क्वार्टर बनाने का विचार है और वे कहां बनाये जायेंगे ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नन्दन बहुगुणा) : (क) सूचना विवरण में दी गई है जो सभा-पटल पर रख दिया गया है। [**ग्रन्थालय में रखा गया। देखिये संख्या** LT-187/71]

(ख)

(i) वे अधिकारी जिन्हें सरकारी रिहायशी मकान दिये गये हैं	वे कर्मचारी जिन्हें सरकारी मकान दिये गये हैं
—कोई नही—	31
(ii) वे अधिकारी जिन्हें किराये के मकान दिये गये हैं	वे कर्मचारी जिन्हें किराये के मकान दिये गये हैं
3	51

शेष कर्मचारी स्वयं ही व्यवस्था करके मकानों में रह रहे हैं।

(ग) जी हां। बीकानेर, श्री गंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ में।

(घ) बीकानेर में 42, श्रीगंगानगर और हनुमानगढ़ में प्लाटों के अधिग्रहण के पश्चात क्वार्टरों के निर्माण की योजना की अभी अन्तिम रूप देना बाकी है।

रूस के साथ रूई व्यापार समझौता

375. **श्री ईश्वर चौधरी** :
श्री आर० वी० बड़े :
श्री मार्तण्ड सिंह :

क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या रूई के आयात के लिए रूस के साथ हाल में एक व्यापारिक समझौता किया गया है ;

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसका ब्यौरा क्या है ;

(ग) क्या भारत के साथ हुए

निर्धारित समझौते की पूर्ति के लिए रूस, सूडान से पर्याप्त मात्रा में रूई मंगायेगा ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सीधे सूडान से रूई आयात न करने के कारण सरकार को कितना अधिक व्यय करना पड़ेगा ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) एक करार पर हस्ताक्षर हुए हैं जिनमें सोवियत संघ से प्रतिवर्ष 20,000 टन कच्ची रूई की सप्लाई की व्यवस्था है जिसका भारत में सूती वस्त्रों और निर्मित माल में रूपान्तरण करके सोवियत संघ को पुनर्निर्यात किया जायेगा ।

(ख) से (घ). दोनों देशों के बीच आगे बातचीत चल रही है और ब्यौरों को अन्तिम रूप दिया जा रहा है ।

Export of Iron Ore

376. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the quality of iron ore shipped during 1970-71 by Government and private agencies and how it compares with the last two years' shipments :

(b) the names of the countries, exported to each the quantity and foreign exchange earned ;

(c) whether any new contracts have been entered into during this year and, if so, the the details thereof ; and

(d) whether buyers are preferring supplies from other sources and if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) and (b). Statements showing exports of iron ore by MMTC and private Shippers of Goa countrywise during the last three years are laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—188/71].

(c) MMTC have concluded contracts for supply of 12.6 million tons of iron ore to various countries during the year 1970-71.

(d) Of late, serious competition has developed for Indian iron ore in the Japanese market from other sources. such as, Australia, Brazil and USSR. In the last four years, Japan has contracted for imports of very large quantities of ore of Australian origin. Japan has also been trying to locate potential sources of supply in Africa both in the West and South. The Japanese have been trying to diversify their sources of supply of iron ore to the maximum extent so that there dependence on any single source is not unduly high.

In spite of the grim competition which the Indian iron ore is meeting from other iron ore producing countries, our exports have been steadily going up as will be evident from the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—188/71].

Export of Manganese Ore

377. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the quantity of manganese ore shipped during 1970-71 by Government and private agencies and how it compares with the shipments made in the last two years ;

(b) the quantity exported and foreign exchange earned, country-wise ;

(c) whether buyers are preferring supplies from other countries and, if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps taken to recapture the markets ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Besides the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, through whom the export of manganese ore is canalised, Manganese Ore (India) Ltd. is the only other agency allowed to export manganese ore. The details of exports made by MMTC and MOIL during the last three years ore given in Statement I laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—189-71].

(b) The information is contained in statement II laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—189/71].

(c) and (d). The world pattern of production and supply of manganese ore is undergoing a change, particularly because of

of the emergence of new sources of supply (especially Australia) and the growth of "captive sources", namely Brazil. Gabon and Ghana, These "captive sources" have the advantages of assured markets, as well as mechanised means of production and modern port facilities. Indian manganese ore is, therefore, finding it difficult to compete with these emerging suppliers, the more so because of certain handicaps, such as the closure of the Suez Canal, which has substantially increased the sea freight involved in exports to Europe and the U.S.A.

The pattern of internal availability and overseas demand for the higher grades of manganese ore (which were mainly being exported to West Europe, U. K., and the U.S.A.), has also changed considerably in recent years, as these grades of ore are now being diverted for the production of ferro-manganese within the country.

While, therefore, the M. M. T. C. will endeaeour to keep the exports of manganese ore during 1971-72 at least to the level of 1970-71, a return to the old marketing position of Indian manganese ore cannot be relied upon.

Exports made by State Trading Corporation

378. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the exports made by the State Trading Corporation of various items during 1970-71 and how much of it is Traditional or non-Traditional items ;

(b) what does the total value represent percentage of India's total exports for the year and how does it compare with the previous year's performance ; and

(c) the targets set for the next three years and on what basis these have been worked out ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) The total exports made by the STC in 1970-71 were Rs. 70.12 crores (on the basis of provisional figures) 34.2% of this value consisted of traditional and 65.8% of non-traditional items.

(b) The Corporation's share in India's export trade and its comparision with the previous year's performance is given below : –

Year	STC's exports	India's exports (Rupees in crores)	STC's% share
1969-70	55.15	1408.60	3.9
1970-71	70.12	1531.00	4.6

(c) The Corporation has budgeted exports for 1971-72 at Rs. 90 crores and and made a projection for 1972-73 at Rs. 120 crores. This figures have been worked out on the basis of the growth rate of exports during the last three years and of other relevant and forseeable factors.

Murders Committed in West Bengal

379. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports in the press about the daily number of murders committed in West Bengal even after the installation of the popular Government in the State ;

(b) whether Government have obtained reports from the State Government and the motivation attributed to these happenings ; and

(c) what advice or guidance is given to the State Government for effectively controlling this law and order situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Government are in touch with the State Government and necessary assistance is being provided to the State Government to bring normalcy in the law and order situation. The State Government themselves are taking all possible steps in this regard.

Delays in Delivery of Mails

380. SHRI S. R. DAMANI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS (SANCHAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the reasons for recent abnormal delays in the delivery of mails ;

(b) whether the air-lifting of mails which was discontinued during the I. A. C. strike has since been resumed ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SANCHAR MANTRI) (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The recent labour trouble in Indian Airlines, resulting in work to Rule, consequent lockout and the absence of any substitute agency of equal efficiency to meet this situation.

The dependence of Postal Services on other Departments *e g.* Train Service, some of which run late ; and

The wild cat strikes resorted to by some sections of P and T Workers on a number of grounds such as lack of full facilities of light, water etc, in Railway Vans, confrontation with local authorities etc.

(b) Yes.

(c) Does not arise.

विदेश व्यापार नीति

381. **श्री रामचन्द्र विकल** : क्या **विदेश व्यापार** मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या विदेश व्यापार सम्बन्धी नीति वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए अप्रैल या मई मास के प्रारम्भ में निर्धारित की गई थी ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो उसकी रूपरेखा क्या है और पिछले नीति से यह किस रूप में भिन्न है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय से उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) तथा (ख). वर्ष अप्र. 1971 से मार्च, 1972 के लिए आयात नीति, 30 अप्रैल, 1971 को घोषित की गई थी यह नीति, इम्पोर्ट ट्रेड कन्ट्रोल बुक (खंड 1 तथा 2) में दी गई है जो समूल्य प्रकाशन है और जिसकी प्रतियां लोक सभा के पुस्तकालय को दे दी गई है ।

शेख अब्दुल्ला तथा उनके साथियों को विशेष भत्ता दिये जाने का प्रस्ताव

382. **श्री रामचन्द्र विकल** :

श्री नरेंद्र सिंह बिष्ट :

क्या **गृह-मंत्री** यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या शेख अब्दुल्ला तथा उनके साथियों को विशेष भत्ता देने से पूर्व जम्मू तथा कश्मीर सरकार ने केंद्रीय सरकार के साथ विचार-बिमर्श किया था ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो यह विशेष भत्ता किस रूप में और किस तिथि से दिया जा रहा है ?

प्रधान मन्त्री, परमाणु ऊर्जा मन्त्री, गृह मन्त्री तथा सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री (श्रीमती इन्दिरा गांधी) : (क) जी नही, श्रीमान् । ऐसे विचार-विमर्श की आवश्यकता नही थी ।

(ख) जम्मू तथा काश्मीर सरकार ने सूचित किया है कि उन्होंने पहली अप्रैल, 1971 से शेख अब्दुल्ला, मिर्जा अफ़जल बेग तथा श्री जी० एम० शाह को प्रतिमाह क्रमशः 1,000 रुपये, 800 रुपये, और 800 रुपये की दर से परिवार निर्वाह भत्ते स्वीकृत किये हैं ।

Representation from Coffee Growers of Kerala

383. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received any representation from the Coffee growers pertaining to their grievances ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether any action has been taken by Government on the representation ; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALALA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). A statement containing the required information is attached.

(d) Does not arise.

Statement

A Memorandum setting out the problems of the Coffee Growers in Kerala State

was submitted to Government in December, 1970. The more important among the points covered in the Memorandum related to larger representation for coffee growers on the Board, adequate return to Growers for the coffee delivered by them, simplification of procedures for levy of various taxes on coffee, issue of forms of transport permits in the regional language, strengthening of the technical, advisory and extension services provided by the Coffee Board in Wynad area, and intensification of measures to promote coffee consumption in the country, etc. The Memorandum has been examined in detail in consultation with the Coffee Board. Some of the points raised by the Growers have already been met, as indicated below :

(1) The payment made by the Coffee Board on the coffee delivered by Growers into the Pool has already been higher than the cost of production, as determined for each season's crop.

(2) Steps have already been taken to strengthen the technical, advisory and extension services of the Coffee Board in the Wynad area.

(3) Transport permits have now been made available in the regional language, *viz.* Malayalam.

(4) The Coffee Board is formulating schemes for a major crash programme of promoting consumption of coffee in the country.

(5) Coffee growers already represented adequately on the Coffee Board, and no further enlargement of their representation is considered necessary.

The other points made in the representation have been remitted to appropriate authorities of the State Governments who are primarily concerned in the matter.

Nationalisation of Export Trade of Cashewnuts

384. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to nationalise export trade of cashewnuts ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). There is no proposal to nationalise the export trade in Cashew kernels for the present.

Bringing Cashew Industry under Industrial Relations Act

385. SHRI A. K. GOPALAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state ·

(a) whether Government are considering the demand for bringing the cashew industry within the purview of the Industrial Relations Act ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) whether Government have received any representation the subject ; and

(d) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) There is no Central Act known as the Industrial Relation Act.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Crisis in Textile Mills, Kanpur

386. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Textile mills in Kanpur are facing crisis ;

(b) whether any investigation has been made to ascertain whether this crisis is genuine or artificial ; and

(c) if so, the result of the investigation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir. It has, however, been reported that one Cotton Textile Mill in Kanpur has not been working properly. An Investi-

gation Committee has been appointed to look into the affairs of this mill.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Flag of the President of India

387. SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether a demand has been made that the flag of the President of India should be the same as National Flag ;

(b) if so, the reason for keeping a separate Flag for the President ; and

(c) when Government are likely to take a decision in this matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI MOHSIN) (a) to (c). Suggestions have been made for replacement of the Personal Standard of the President of India by the National Flag. The matter is under consideration.

Discontinuance of Tariff Preferences Extended to India

388. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FORFIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state

(a) whether the proposal to discontinue tariff preferences extended to India alongwith other Commonwealth countries has since been discussed and finalised ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADF (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) (a) and (b). Attention is invited to the answer to Lok Sabha Starred Question No. 454 answered on the 2nd December, 1970 on this subject. The discussions in the matter are still continuing.

Visit by Foreign Trade Delegations to India

389. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state ;

(a) whether many Trade Delegations visited India during the last six months ;

(b) it so, the names of the Delegations ;

(c) the details of their discussions with Government and private Industrialists ; and

(d) the results achieved ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTY OF FORFIGN TRADF (VIDFSH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. Thirteen Trade Delegations from abroad have visited India since November, 1970.

(b) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* to I T—190/71]

Sick Textile Mills

390. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD MANDAL : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDFSH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the names of sick textile mills at present in the country ,

(b) the number of sick textile mills which have been opened by the National Textile Corporation so for, State-wise ,

(c) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to restart the remaining sick textile mills in the country ; and

(d) the amount of money invested and likely to be invested by Government on these mills ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No assessment as such has been made of the sick textile mills in the country.

(b) and (c). The management of 16 cotton textile mills has been taken over by the Government, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, after the setting up of the National Textile Corporation. Out of these, 11 Mills which were lying closed at the time of their take over are now working. The State-wise break-up is given below :—

Gujarat

Tamil Nadu	4
Maharashtra	1
Uttar Pradesh	1

Three mills are still lying closed. The case of one of these mills is pending in Delhi High Court, and the Court has issued an interim injunction. The remaining two mills are expected to be started shortly.

(d) The National Textile Corporation have advanced loans totalling to Rs. 1.56 crores to these mills and further loan amounting to Rs. 1.27 crores are estimated to be advanced to them for working capital etc.

Implementation of Recommendations of Administrative Reforms Commission

391. SHRI M. KATHAMUTHU :
SHRI C. CHITTIBABU :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the reports submitted by the Administrative Reforms Commission have since been examined by Government ;

(b) if so, the number and nature of recommendations accepted ;

(c) the number of recommendations still under consideration : and

(d) the steps, if aay, taken to implement the recommendations which have already been accepted ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (GRIH MANTRALAYA AUR KARMIK VIBHAG MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) to (c). Out of 20 reports, containing 578 recommendations, submitted by the Administrative Reforms Commission, decisions on most of the recommendations concerning the Centre in the following reports have been taken :

(i) Problems of redress of citizens' gtievances

(ii) Machinery for planning (interim report)

(iii) Machinery for planning (final report)

(iv) Public sector undertakings

(v) Finance, accounts and audit

(vi) Economic administration, and

(vii) Central direct taxes administration.

Decisions have also been taken on some of the recommendations contained in the following reports :—

(i) The Machinery of the Government of India and its procedures of work

(ii) Railways, and

(iii) State Administration.

These ten reports contain 331 recommendations out of which 280 concern the Centre and 51 concern the States. Out of the recommendations concerning the Centre, decisions have been taken on 206 out of which 184 have been accepted, with or without modification, or noted for being borne in mind at the appropriate stage or decided in part. The remaining recommendations in these and other reports are under examination.

(d) Under the existing directions, the Ministries/departments concerned with the recommendations of the ARC are required to implement quikly the decisions taken thereon. A watch is also kept on the pace of implementation of these decisions through periodical progress reports.

Slump in Woollen Hosiery Industry in Ludhiana

392. SHRI GADADHAR SAHA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI be pleased to state :

(a) whether the woollen hosiery industry in Ludhiana is passing through a slump due to the non-receipt of orders ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ;

(c) the reasons for non-receipt of orders ;

(d) whether Government propose to take immediate steps to increase the woollen hosiery export ; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) and (e). Government has already taken steps to increase the export of woollen

hosiery by way of evolvement of replenishment schemes, modernisation and increasing capacity of wool combing units with the result that the export of this item has increased substantially in the recent years.

Alleged Chinese Anti-India Propaganda over Radio

393. SHRI N. S. BISHT . Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that China has raised a tirade against India and is operating a high-powered transmitter some where in the Himalayan border to mislead the people by false propaganda and is indulging in anti-India activities ;

(b) if so, the action taken or contemplated to be taken by Government to counter such activities ;

(c) whether Government are considering the desirability of installing a high-powered transmitter some where in Uttarakhand area to rebuff the anti-Indian propaganda , and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) All India Radio broadcasts both to home listeners and to foreign countries present facts objectively to counter the biased propaganda of China.

(c) A project has already been sanctioned for setting up a high powered transmitter in Uttarakhand area.

(d) Does not arise.

उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रों में तारघरों का न होना

394. श्री नरेंद्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या संचार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रो मे 50 मील के दायरे तक कोई तारघर नही है जिसके परिणामस्वरूप इन क्षेत्रों के निवासी दूसरे स्थानों को तार द्वारा संदेश नहीं भेज सकते है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार द्वारा इन क्षेत्रों में नये तारघर खोलने के बारे में क्या कार्यवाही की जा रही है ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा): (क) सीमावर्ती क्षेत्रों में ऐसे स्थानो को छोड़कर जो बर्फ से ढके रहते है और जहा जनसख्या बहुत कम है, उत्तर प्रदेश के पहाड़ी क्षेत्रो में ऐसा कोई भी स्थान नही है जहां 50 मील के दायरे तक कोई तारघर न हो ।

(ख) विभाग की मौजूदा नीति के अनुसार इन स्थानो पर नये तारघरों की व्यवस्था करने के प्रश्न की लगातार जाच की जाती है ।

पिथौरागढ़ (उत्तर प्रदेश) में नये डाकघर

395. श्री नरेंद्र सिंह बिष्ट : क्या संचार मत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के सीमावर्ती जिले पिथौरागढ में खोले गये नये डाकघरो की सख्या क्या है ; और

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान खोले जाने वाले नए डाकघरो की प्रस्तावित संख्या कितनी है ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नंदन बहुगुणा): (क) वर्ष 1970-71 के दौरान उत्तर प्रदेश के पिथौरागढ जिले मे पाच नये अतिरिक्त विभागीय, शाखा डाकघर खोले गए हैं ।

(ख) वर्ष 1971-72 के दौरान इस जिले में 12 नये अतिरिक्त विभागीय शाखा डाकघर खोलने का प्रस्ताव है।

आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों तथा वार्ताकारों को दी जाने वाली फीस की दरों का पुनरीक्षण

396. श्री शंकर दयाल सिंह : क्या सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार ने आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ

आर्टिस्टों तथा वार्ताकारों को दी जाने वाली फीस की दरों के पुनरीक्षण तथा पर्याप्त सुविधाओं की व्यवस्था करने सम्बन्धी प्रश्न की जांच के लिए कोई समिति बनाई है ;

(ख) क्या गत बीस वर्षों में आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों तथा वक्ताओं को दी जाने वाली फीस की दरो मे कोई महत्वपूर्ण वृद्धि नही हुई है ; और

(ग) क्या सरकार ने इस बारे में हाल मे कोई कार्यवाही की है ?

सूचना और प्रसारण मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री धर्मवीर सिंह) : (क) जी, नही ।

(ख) तथा (ग). वार्ताकारों की फीसों की दरे 6 अक्तूबर, 1970 से पर्याप्त मात्रा मे बढ़ाई गई थी । आकाशवाणी के स्टाफ आर्टिस्ट कर्मचारियो को 1 अक्तूबर, 1964 से नियमित वृद्धि वेतन स्केल दिए जाने लगे थे । तब से लगभग वे सभी लाभ जो नियमित सरकारी कर्मचारियो को दिए जाते है, स्टाफ आर्टिस्टों को भी दिए जाने लगे । उनकी फीस के क्षेत्र मे और सशोधन करने का भी विचार है । कैज्युअल म्यूजिक आर्टिस्टो को दिए जाने वाले परिश्रमिक की दरो मे हाल ही मे संशोधन किया गया है और वे 1 जून, 1971 से लागू होंगी ।

Participation in Leipzig Fair

397. SHRI C. JANARDHANAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the industrial and Commercial units from India that took part in this year's Leipzig Fair ;

(b) Indian States that were represented in the Fair ; and

(c) the State-wise break-up of the Sales in the Fair this year and in the last year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE): (a) 127 Indian Units participated. Statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—191/71]

(b) Exhibits were collected from parties spread all over the country. However, the Director of Industries, Jammu and Kashmir, Director, Export Promotion, Maharashtra Government, Mysore State Handicrafts Development Corporation, Mysore Small Industries Corporation and Gujarat Export Corporation participated in their own entity.

(c) Under Fair Regulations spot sales are not permitted but business can be negotiated. Business booked/negotiated Rs. 60.20 million in 1970 and in 1971 Rs. 68.19 million. This information does not reflect the totality of export prospects generated. The results in terms of specific business booked can be fully gauged over a period of time only.

Hindi Officers Working in Mantralaya

398. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Hindi Officers in the Mantralaya of the Government of India ;

(b) whether the scale of pay differs from one Mantralaya to the other ; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (GRIH MANTRALAYA AUR KARMIK VIBHAG MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) Attention is invited to reply given to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 2945. A copy of the statement giving the requisite information is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT—192/71].

(b) and (c). The posts of Hindi Officers generally carry the scale of pay of Rs. 350-900. There are, however, certain isolated posts carrying different scales of pay created in Ministries/Departments to suit their individual requirements.

Ban on Export of Nylon Tyres to U. A. R.

399. SHRI MAYAVAN :
SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether a total ban has been

imposed by Government on the export of nylon tyres to the U.A.R. ;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ; and

(c) whether there is any possibility of lifting the ban with a view to enable the tyre manufactures to compete in the U.A.R. market with others ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). No, Sir ; the export of nylon tyres to the U.A.R. is not banned, as such. In July, 1970 the two Governments had mutually agreed to a list of items allowed to be traded between the two countries through the "Special Trade Arrangements", and Nylon tpres do not appear in the mutually agreed list. However, there is no ban to their export outside these arrangements under normal commercial considerations.

Revival of Sick Jute Units

400. SHRI MAYAVAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken by Government to overcome short fall in the production of jute, the restricted production capacity, the labour unrest and high prices ; and

(b) the measures taken for the revival of about a dozen sick units which had been closed down, leaving 22,000 workers unemployed ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Of the 12 closed jute mills, 3 have since re-opened and started working. Efforts are now being made to re-open 2 others. The remaining 7 mills have old and obsolete machinery and are unable to work economically. The possibility of reviving these units is remote ; however, all possible measures are being taken to see whether they can be re-opened.

Statement

(1) *Jute Production* : The Special Package Programme on Jute is being extended from 36,000 hectares to 90,000 hectares in 1971-72. Complete saturation with all developmental inputs has been aimed at in the areas selected for the programme. Similar arrangements are being made also for Mesta. The area under aerial spraying of urea, subsidised distribution of improved seeds, foliar spraying have also been extended. A new scheme for ground spraying of urea has also been undertaken. The crop in 1971-72 is expected to be good.

(2) *Restricted production capacity* : In order to increase production capacity, mills are being encouraged to instal additional spinning and preparatory machinery. Mills have also agreed to work extra shifts and also to work on Sundays.

(3) *Labour unrest* : Following the strike in jute industry in December, 1970, settlement was reached on outstanding issues.

(4) *High Prices* : With the anticipated increase in production of jute and jute goods prices are expected to come down. A number of steps including imposition of margin and ceiling restrictions and periodical closure of hedge market were taken by the East India Jute and Hessian Exchange in the forward and futures markets for jute goods with a view to curbing speculative pressures.

Export of Indian Handloom

401. SHRI KRISHNA HALDER : Will the Minister FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was any improvement in the Indian Handloom export between 1967-68 to 1969-70 ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether there will be any slump in the current year's export ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The figures of exports were as follows :—

Year		Handloom export (in '000' Rs.)
1967-68	—	116992
1968-69	—	157704
1969-70	—	301306

(c) There was a slump in export of handloom goods in 1970-71 due to fall in the export of silk goods and certain other reasons. Intensive efforts are being made to maintain and increase exports and it is hoped that the fall in exports will be arrested in 1971-72.

Dependents of Former Rulers

402. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Dependents of the former Rulers of Patiala, Gwalior, Baroda, Bikaner and Hyderabad at present ; and

(b) the maximum and minimum amount being paid to each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Government have no information about the number of dependents of the Rulers and the amounts being paid to each of them by the Rulers themselves.

Permission to file Private Cases against Former Rulers

403. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of applications received from private individuals seeking permission to file cases against the former Rulers of Indian States during the period from 1967 to 1970 ;

(b) the charges against the former Rulers contained in those applications ; and

(c) the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) 243.

(b) The applications for pemission to sue the former Rulers might be grouped mainly under four heads :

(i) for instituting criminal proceedings ;

(ii) for recovery of certain dues and other matters of civil dispute ;

(iii) for claim of share in property ; and

(iv) for claims of maintenance allowance.

(c) Of these 243 applications, permission has been granted in respect of 171 cases. In 33 cases where the claims appeared to be frivolous or vexatious permission has been refused. 36 cases have been settled by the parties themselves. 3 cases are pending final decision.

ICS and IAS Officers working in Public Undertakings

404. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the PRIME MINISTER (PRADHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of the Indian Civil Service and Indian Administrative Service Officers working in each of the Public Undertakings at present ;

(b) since when they are working in their respective posts ;

(c) the number of complaints of corruption that have been received against those officers during the last three years ; and

(d) the action taken against each of them ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (GRIH MANTRALAYA AUR KARMIK VIBHAG MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). There are at present 47, ICS/IAS Officers working in Public Sector Undertakings under the control of Central Government. Of them, one officer holds his post for nearly seven years, one between 5-6 years and another hetween 4-5 years. The remaining are in the Public Sector Undertakings for less than 4 years.

(c) and (d). One complaint of corruption which has come to the notice of Department of Personnel is under investigation by the CBI. Information of complaints directly received by the Ministries is being collected.

Farms of Former Rulers

405. SHRI SAT PAL KAPUR : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the acreage of farm with each of the former Rulers of Indian States at present ;

(b) the income derived by them therefrom ; and

(c) whether Government propose to take over these farms which are in excess of the ceilings in each of the States ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Government have no information.

(c) This is a matter which is primarily the concern of State Governments.

Grievances of Rubber Growers of Kerala

406. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government had received any memorandum from the Rubber Growers of Kerala recently on their grievances ;

(b) if so, the details thereof ; and

(c) whether any measures are being taken to redress their grievances and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) . (a) Yes, Sir,

(b) and (c). The Rubber Growers of Kerala offered some suggestions towards stabilisation of natural rubber prices. The State Trading Corporation entered the market in October, 1970 to effect purchase of raw rubber at minimum prices fixed by the Government in order to stabilise the market.

Survey of Exportable Products from Kerala

407. SHRI M. K. KRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether an international trade agency was making a survey about the exportable products from Kerala ;

(b) if so, the name of the agency ; and

(c) the details of the survey made ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

Pak Spies Apprehended After Recent Civil War in Pakistan

408. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Pakistani spies apprehended since the start of civil war in Pakistan ;

(b) what precautions are being taken to see that spies do not enter the country feigning as refugees ; and

(c) whether Government have made it compulsory that persons offering refuge to Pakistani nationals, in their private homes, should notify to Government the details of such refugees accommodated in their respective homes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (GRIH MANTRALAYA AUR KARMIK VIBHAG MEN RAJYA MANMRI) (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). No such suspect has been arrested in the States of Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland and Uttar Pradesh and Union Territories of Andaman and Nicobar Islands, Chandigarh, Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Delhi, Goa, Daman and Diu, Laccadive, Minicoy and Amindivi Islands and Manipur and NEFA during the period under reference. Assam and Meghalaya have reported 14 arrests. Information from the remaining States and Union Territories is awaited and will be laid on the table of the House.

Apart from arrangements made for screening the refugees, utmost vigilance is maintained by all concerned agencies of the Government. Provision is now available for detaining the suspects.

(c) Under an Order issued by the Government of India on the 5th may, 1971 any foreigner who enters or has entered India from East Bengal without a valid Passport is required to report to the police

or such other authority as the State Government may specify in this regard about his arrival and to make declaration in writing to the police or the other authority giving the particulars about himself and the dependents below the age of 16 accompanying the foreigner. Contravention of such order by a foreigner and abetment of such contravention by any person are actionable under the existing provisions of law.

Selection of Telegraph and Telephone Engineering Officers for Deputation to I. T. I., Bangalore and Allahabad

409. SHRI N. K. SANGHI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS (SANCHAR MANTRI) be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 127 on the 1st April, 1971 regarding Telegraph and Telephone Engineering Department on deputation to Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., and state :

(a) the cirumstances under which the Indian Telephone Industries Ltd., Bangalore happend to requisition by name ; the services of the officers mentioned against itmes 2-16 of the statement appended to the above reply ;

(b) whether Government formulated any guidlines in the matter of selection of Telegraph and Telephone Engineering Officers for deputation to the Indian Telephone Industries Limited, Bangalore and Allahabad ;

(c) if so, the broad outlines thereof and, if not, the reasons therefor ; and

(d) whether a similar statement showing the non-technical officers of the P and T Department who had been selected by the I. T. I. will also be laid on the Table of the House ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SANCHAR MANTRI) (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) : (a) The Indian Telephone Industries is a Public Sector Undertaking under the Department of Communications. It produces goods mainly for the consumption of P and T Department and as such is very much associated with this Department. In view of the special type of personnel requirements of I. T. I. some of the Officers of the P and T are working on deputation with I, T. I. after being jointly selected by the Managing Director, I. T. I. and the P and T Board.

(b) and (c). The Government have approved this procedure in public interest. Suitability of a person in a job is the only determining factor for such a selection.

(d) Please see the statement laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT—193/71]

Decline in Export of Leather Goods

410. SHRI D.K. PANDA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether export of leather goods has registered a fall in 1970-71 ;

(b) if so, rhe extent of fall registered ;

(c) the reasons therefor ; and

(d) the steps, if any, taken to step up the exports of leather goods ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise.

(d) Some of the important steps taken in this connection are indicated in the enclosed statement.

Statement

(1) The Export Promotion Council for Finished Leather and leather Manufacturers at Kanpur has been set up to promote the export leather goods. The Council undertake promotional activities such as sponsoring of Trade delegation and sales-cum study team to visit markets abroad, participation in Exhibitions abroad, developing new designs and samples to meet exact foreign requirements, collecting market intelligence and guiding new exporters.

(2) Basic raw materials required for this Industry, such as raw hides and skins and tanning barks and extracts, are permitted for import under Open General Licence.

(3) "Leather and Leather Goods are one of the 59 priority industries. Units in this industry can, therefore, secure import licences on the basis of actual consumption.

(4) Import licences are allowed against exports of Various leather and leather

products to replenish the import content in such export products.

(5) To ensure quick deliveries the Government of India have granted air freight subsidy at the rate of :

(i) 50% Air freight rate but limited to 10% of the FOB value in case of leather footwear and components thereon.

(ii) 50% of air freight but limited to 15% of FOB value in the case of finished leather and leather goods.

इस्पात का निर्यात

411. **श्री हुकम चन्द कछवाय** : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) वित्तीय वर्ष 1969-70 और 1970-71 के दौरान विदेशों को इस्पात की कुल कितनी मात्रा का निर्यात किया गया था और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा कमाई गई ; और

(ख) वित्तीय वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए इस्पात के निर्यात का लक्ष्य क्या है और इससे कितनी विदेशी मुद्रा अर्जित करने की आशा है ?

विदेश व्यापार मन्त्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) निर्यात की गई लोहे तथा इस्पात की मदो का परिमाण तथा मूल्य निम्नलिखित हैं —

वर्ष	परिमाण मे० (टन)	मूल्य (करोड़ रुपये)
1969-70	13,48,563	75.71
1970-71	9,98,043	66.91

(ख) इन मदों की कमी को देखते हुए वर्ष 1971-72 के लिए कोई लक्ष्य नही रखा गया है।

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities in Tripura

412. SHRI BIREN DUTTA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the prices of essential commodities namely, Kerosene Oil, salt and rice have gone up in Tripura ; and

(b) if so, what steps have been taken to check blak marketing and to maintain supply of these commodities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). The Government of Tripura have intimated that the prices of essential commodities in that territory have not registered any rice except in the case of rice and salt. The price of rice in the open market has gone up from 145/—per quintal on 15th January, 1971 to Rs. 176/— per quintal on 15th may, 1971 owing to seasonal deficit and heavy influx of evacuees from East Bengal. Even then it compares favourably with Rs. 176.83 per quintal prevailing on the corresponding date last year. To arrest the rise in price of rice, Government of Tripura have opened 304 fair price shops in the territory. The price of salt has also gone up from 30 paise per Kilo on 15th January to 40 paise on 21st May, 1971 in the open market on account of delay in movement of supplies from Jamnagar and the higher price of salt procured from Calcutta. To meet the situation, the Government have been procuring salt locally and supplying it through Fair Price Shops at the fixed price of 35 paise. As supplies from Jamnagar arrive, the price in the open market as also in the Fair Price Shops will gradually come down. As regards Kerosene oil, the Government of Tripura have reported that its supply position is satisfactory. Further, the "Kerosene Fixation of Ceilling Prices Order 1970" is in force in the union territory to check black marketing in Kerosene oil. The Tripura Administration are also keeping in touch with the Assam Oil Company and the Indian Oil Corporation to maintain a steady flow of oil in the territory.

Amendment of Press Council Act

413. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether at a Conference held

recently, the Working Journalists of India have drawn the attention of Government to the rise and strengthening of monopoly in newspaper and to the need of amending the Press Council Act ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Resolution adopted by the Indian Federation of Working Journalists at its fifteenth annual session held at Ahmedabad in April, 1971 has drawn attention to the existence of monopoly in the newspaper industry and the need to amend the Press Council Act.

Government is fully alive to the danger of concentration of ownership in the newspaper industry which may result in regimentation of thought and opinion and is anxious to prevent such developments as far as practicable Towards this end, the following steps have been taken :

(i) The Press Registrar makes an annual review of the ownership of newspapers and periodicals, and studies the development of common ownership units and publishes them in a publication called "Press in India", so that the public may become aware of the facts relating to the ownership of newspapers.

(ii) Under the Registration of Newspapers (Central) Rules, 1956 framed under the Press and Registration of Books Act, 1867, it is obligatory for newspapers to publish annually in the first issue after the last day of February information, *inter alia*, relating to the individuals who own the newspaper and partners or shareholders holding more than one per cent of the total share capital. Failure to comply with this statutory obligation is an offence under the Press and Registration ot Books Act, 1867 which is punishable with fine which may extend to Rs. 500/—.

(iii) Under the Newsprint Allocation Policy, additional newsprint is not issued to a group or chain of newspapers for bringing out a fresh publication.

(iv) On the recommendation of the Diwakar Committee, of the total annual foreign exchange made available for printing and composing machinery 50% is allotted to small newspapers (up to 15,000 circulation) 35% to medium newspapers (circulation 15,000—50,000) and only 15% allotted to big newspapers (circulation over 50,000).

(v) Government's advertisement policy aims at staggering and releasing advertisements to newspapers in suitable rotation in order to ensure the use of as many papers as possible so that papers with a big circulation do not get a disproportionately large share of Government's advertisements. It is the policy of Government to make increasing use of small and medium newspapers, particularly those published in Indian languages.

(vi) With a view to obtaining first-hand and detailed factual information regarding the methods of unfair competition and/or restrictive practices, if any, adopted by the larger newspapers to suppress, weaken and eliminate the smaller ones about which there are often complaints, a sub-committee, set up by the Press Council, invited specific information and instances by a latter addressed to newspapers and periodicals in all languages having a paid circulation of 5,000 copies and above. In reply, only ten dailies and four weeklies mentioned specific cases of what they considered restrictive practices indulged in by bigger papers. The Council is currently pursuing the enquiry by collecting further information regarding instances of restrictive practices.

(vii) Government are considering the question of setting up a Newspaper Finance Corporation to give financial assistance to small and medium newspapers and not to big newspapers, to help the healthy growth of the former.

Government are of the view that but for the steps taken by the Government so far the growth of big chain newspapers would have been more than what it has been. It is not possible to estimate the extent to which steps already taken by Government have been effective. Government believe that the best way to check the growth of big chain newspapers is to foster the growth of small and medium newspapers which are managed on healthy lines and follow an enlightened editorial policy keeping the national interests in view. Government are confident that the steps already taken and the further steps to be taken in the matter will effectively foster the growth of small and madium newspapers and thereby check the growth of big chain newspapers.

As recommended by the Diwakar Committee on Small Newspapers, Government have started a slow speed news bulletin over the All India Radio which purveys important news, particularly for use by small and medium newspapers who, due to financial reasons, are not in a position to subscribe to the service of news agencies.

Under the Press Council Act, 1965, the Press Council is already empowered to study developments which may tend towards monopoly or concentration of ownership of newspapers and news agencies, including a study of the owdership or financial structure of newspapers and news agencies, and if necessary, to suggest remedies therefor. It is, therefore, not necessary to amend the Act further.

Unofficial Trade with Bangla Desh

414. DR. RANEN SEN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether for all practical purposes Pakistan has no control over the border of Bangla Desh with India and that people are coming over to India with various commodities for sale and trade with India of varying amount and size ;

(b) if so, whether such unofficial trade is doing immense harm to people on both sides of the border and only helping the profiteers on the Indian side ; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to take any step to regularise such unofficial trade on a legal basis and thus help common people on both sides of the frontier ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). No precise information is available with the Government of India about unofficial trade in various commodities being brought to India by the people coming over from East Bengal. It is possible that the refugees from East Bengal, who have come lo India following the disturbances there, may be bringing with them cashable commodities they may have. In the circumstances prevailing at the border, it is not possible at present to regulate such movement of goods. A close watch is being kept on the situation.

Prolonged Strike by Students of Film and Television Institute, Poona

416. SHRI M. RAM GOPAL REDDY : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there was a prolonged strike recently by the students of the Film and Television Institute of Poona ;

(b) the causes thereof ; and

(c) the steps Government propose to take to tone up the functioning of this Institute ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir ; but the strike was limited to a section of the students.

(b) A quarrel between two groups of students sparked off the strike. Subsequently some demands were also put forward by striking students.

(c) The demands made by striking students are being considered on merit. Action on some of the demands has already been initiated.

Raising of Age Limit for Recruitment to Indian Administrative Service

417. SHRI A. P. SHARMA : Will the PRIME MINISTER (PRADHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Administrative Reforms

Commission has recommended that the maximum age limit for recruitment to the Indian Administrative Service be raised to 25 years ; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken to implement this recommendation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (GRIH MANTRALAYA AUR KARMIK VIBHAG MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) and (b). The Administrative Reforms Commission in its Report on Personnel Administration has recommended that the upper age limit for the competitive examinations may be raised to 26. This rerommendation is under the consideration of Government.

Solution of Telengana Problem

418. SHRI G. VISWANHTHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new proposals were made by Government to solve the problem of Telengana ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of the leaders of Telengana ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No fresh proposals have been made by Government.

(b) Does not arise.

Statehood for Pondicherry

419. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Pondicherry Assembly has passed a unanimous resolution demanding Statehood for the Union Territory of Pondicherry ; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). A copy of the resolution on this subject passed by the Pondicherry Assembly has been received on 17-5-1971. It has beep noted.

Maharashtra-Mysore Boundary Dispute

420. SHRI G. VISWANATHAN : SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA :

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a new proposal before Government for an early solution of the Maharashtra-Mysore Boundary dispute ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) and (b). Government are exploring ways and means of finding an early solution to this matter. No specific proposal has, however, been formulated.

Investigation against Textile Mills under Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951

421. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the names of cotton textile weaving and spinning mills in regard to which investigation has been under way currently this year under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 ;

(b) the number of cases where the investigation has been completed or is expected to be completed soon ; and

(c) the number of cases where the Committee on investigation recommended, the taking over of the mills concerned by the State and the decision of Government on that recommendation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) During the year 1971, Investigation Committees have been appointed, under Section 15 of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, in respect of the following four cotton textile mills :

(1) Shree Shanmugar Mills Ltd., Rajapalayam ;

(2) Central Cotton Mills Ltd., Calcutta ;

(3) Ajudhia Textile Mills Ltd., Delhi ; and

(4) Arati Cotton Mills Ltd., Dassnagar, Howrah.

(b) The investigation has been completed in one case.

(c) The Investigation Committee has recommended take over of the management of one mill by Government, under Section 18-A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The recommendation is still under consideration.

Shortage of Coal in Tea Estates in West Bengal

422. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received any representation from Tea industry and from the Indian Tea Association in particular about the critical situation facing the tea estates in West Bengal due to acute shortage of coal in their estate factories ;

(b) whether this shortage is due to the failure of Railways to allot requisite number of wagons for transporting coal from Asansol-Raneegan j area to the tea districts ;

(c) whether the matter has been taken up with the Rail Mantralaya ; and

(d) if so, the reaction in the matter ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been some shortfall in the movement of coal to North Bengal and Assam areas for the tea industry due to poor coal loaded from West Bengal and Bihar fields on account of the disturbed conditions in West Bengal area and the strike of the staff at Garhara.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The concerned authority in calcutta has been instructed by the Railway Board to accord priority to the demands of tea industry in North Bengal and Assam. Sufficient number of wagons to the industry in the month of May are reported to have been allotted and there is considerable improvement.

Air News Broadcast Regarding Bangla Desh

423. SHRI TRIDIB CHAUDHURI : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the reason of A.I.R. news broadcasts regarding Bangla Desh, calling the liberation forces fighting for the freedom of Bangla Desh as 'Mujib forces' or as "Sheikh Mujibar Rahman's followers" instead of 'Bangla Desh Liberation Forces' or Bangla Desh Peoples 'Republican Army' after their officially proclaimed appellation of Sovereign Bangla Desh ; and

(b) whether there was any liasion between her Ministry and the Government of Bangla Desh in this regard ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) In the initial stages, the position in Bangla Desh had not crystalised and therefore the Liberation Forces were described as 'Sheikh Mujib-ur-Rahman's Followers'. Later, with declaration of Sovereign Bangla Desh, All India Radio started describing the Liberation Forces as freedom fighters.

(b) No, Sir.

Inclusion of Maithili Language in Eighth Schedule of Indian Constitution

424. SHRI JAGANNATH MISHRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that more than five crores of Maithili speaking people from all over the country have been demanding for a long time for the inclusion of Maithili language in the Eighth Schedule of the Indian Constitution ;

(b) whether Maithili language fulfils all the conditions for being included in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution ; and

(c) if so, whether Government are considering to announce time schedule of its inclusion as such ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) : (a) According to the 1961 Census, 49.85 lakhs of people in the country returned their mother-tongue as Maithili. Certain organisations and individuals have made a demand for the inclusion of Maithili in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution.

(b) and (c). It is the considered judgment of the Government of India that in the wider national interest the Eighth Schedule should not be enlarged further. The question of inclusion of Maithili in the Eighth Schedule does not, therefore, arise.

पटसन के उत्पादनों के मूल्य बढ़ाने या उस पर से शुल्क घटाने की मांग

425. **श्री विभूति मिश्र** : क्या विदेश व्यापार मंत्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या पटसन उद्योग ने सरकार से अनुरोध किया है कि पटसन के उत्पादनों के मूल्य बढ़ाये जाएं अथवा उन पर से शुल्क घटाया जाए ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो सरकार ने उस पर क्या कार्यवाही की है ?

विदेश व्यापार मंत्रालय में उप-मन्त्री (श्री ए० सी० जार्ज) : (क) उद्योग ने कालीन अस्तर को न्यूनतम कीमतों में बढोतरी की मांग की है। पटसन उत्पादों पर निर्यात शुल्क समाप्त करने के लिये समय समय पर अभ्यावेदन भी दिये गये हैं।

(ख) इन मामलों मे कोई विनिश्चय नही किया गया है।

Alleged Harassment of Harijans by Political Parties after Mid-Term Elections

426. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether in a number of States Harijans have been harassed after the Lok Sabha Elections by certain political parties and groups of people ; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken by Government to ensure the safety of the Harijans and weaker sections from victimisation by certain political parties and groups of people ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) According to the information received from the State Governments of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh and Nagaland and the Union Territory Administrations of Chandigarh, Manipur, Goa, Daman and Diu, L. M. and A. Islands, NEFA and Tripura, there have been no such instances Information from the remaining State Governments and Union Territory Administration is awaited.

(b) On receipt of specific complaints of harassment action is taken under the law. To ensure that Harijan victims of harassment do not suffer from any handicaps in the course of investigation or trial of such cases, some measures have been suggested to State Governments. One of the measures is that serious cases involving Harijan victims should be treated as "special report cases" to be investigated by senior police officers not below the rank of a Deputy Superintendent of Police.

Delhi University Teachers for Programmes over A. I. R. Delhi

427. SHRI BIBHUTI MISHRA : Will the Minister of INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether a number of teachers of the Delhi University are called to participate in programmes broadcast by the Delhi Station of A.I.R. ;

(b) if so, the criterion of extending invitations to them ; and

(c) whether only a particular set of the people are generally invited and other people, who are also well known for their journalistic and scholarly contributions, are not invited at all ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI DHARAM BIR SINHA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Knowledge of the subject matter,

ability to communicate through the medium of the spoken word, voice, pronunciation, etc.

(c) No, Sir.

Political Murders in West Bengal during President's Rule

428. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 66 on the 31st March. 1971 and state the party-wise breaked up of the total political murders which took place in West Bengal during the President's rule in 1970 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Information is being collected from the State Government and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Pre-Election Combing Operations in Calcutta

429, SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 108 on the 31st March, 1971 regarding pre-election combing operations in Calcutta and 24 Parganas District of West Bengal and state :

(a) the number of C.R.P., B.S.F. and Army personnel who took part in the combing operations ;

(b) the details of the arms, ammunition and explosives seized ; and

(c) whether and foreign made arms, ammunition and explosives were seized and, if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (c). Information is being obtained.

Closed Textile Mills in West Bengal

430. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether nearly 50 per cent of the Taxtile Mills in West Bengal are now closed, rendering 20,000 employees jobless ;

(b) if so, the list of mills which remain closed ;

(c) the number of workers and employees working in each of the closed mills ;

(d) the causes of closures in each case ; and

(e) the steps taken to get them reopened ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (e). The required information is given in the statement attached.

STATEMENT

There are 41 cotton textile mills in West Bengal. Excluding two mills considered fit to be scrapped, the following 13 cotton textile mills were lying closed at the end of April, 1971 :—

	Name of the mil	Workers on roll	Reasons for closure
1	2	3	4
1.	Sodepore Cotton Mills Ltd,, Sodepore.	422	Labour reasons.
2.	The Kanoria Industries (Cotton Mills Section), Konnagar.	400	Mismanagement and financial difficulties.
3.	Laxminarayan Cotton Mills Ltd. Rishra.	1437	Financial difficulties.
4.	Bengal Textile Mills Ltd., Cossimbazar.	445	Financial crisis.

1	2	3	4
5.	The Bangasri Cotton Mills Ltd., Sodepore.	1074	Labour strike.
6.	The Arati Cotton Mills Ltd., Dasnagar, Howrah	688	Direction of Receiver.
7.	The Bengal Laxmi Cotton Mills Ltd., Calcutta.	2565	Financial difficulties.
8.	Mohini Mills Ltd., No. 2, Belghaiia.	2933	Losses and financial difficulties.
9.	The Bengal Fine Spg. and Weaving Mills Ltd., No. 2, Konnagar.	1005	Economic reasons.
10.	Shri Annapurna Cotton Mills Ltd., Shamnagar.	2252	Labour trouble.
11.	The Central Cotton Mills Ltd., Calcutta.	3100	Labour trouble.
12.	Shri Durga Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Konnagar.	1142	Financial difficulties.
13.	Bangodava Cotton Mills Ltd., Panihati.	623	Financial difficulties.
	Total	18,086	

One of the above mills has since reopened. The case of 3 mills are pending in the Calcutta High Court for their liquidation, etc. Investigation Committees have been appointed, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, to enquire into the affairs of three mills, while the affairs of two mills have already been investigated and the Investigation Committees reports are under examination. The management of another mill desire to scrap the mill and the matter is under consideration, in consultation with the Government of West Bengal. The cases of the remaining mills are being looked into, in consultation with the Government of West Bengal.

Alleged Violation of Newsprint Control Order by Calcutta Dailise

431. SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether two daily newspapers published from Calcutta *viz.* Anandabazar Patrika and Hindustan Standard, have been charged with the violation of Newsprint Control Order ;

(b) if so, the details of the charges against each ; and

(c) the action, if any, taken or being taken against them ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Reservation for Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Employees in Ministries/Departments

432. SHRI K. S. CHAVDA : Will the PRIME MINISTER (PRADHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the percentage of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe employees out of the total streugth of Class I, Class II, Class III and Class IV employees as one of the 1st January, 1969 ; and 1st January, 1970 in different Ministries/Departments of the Government of India ;

(b) whether their representation is adequate ; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps Government propose to take in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS AND IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL (GRIH MANTRALAYA AUR KARMIK VIBHAG MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI RAM NIWAS MIRDHA) . (a) Two statement, showing the required information in respect of the different Ministries/Departments (including their attached and subordinate offices) is laid on the Table of the House. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT 194/71]

(b) and (c). Reservations have been provided as a proportion of the vacancies arising from time to time and not in relation to the total strength of any cadre or service. The overall representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the services does not correspond to the percentages of reservations provided for them mainly because when the reservation orders came into force, their representation particularly in Class I and II posts was negligible There has been considerable improvement in their representation as a result of the various steps taken by Government in this regard from time to time. Some of the more important steps taken by the Government recently for accelerating the intake of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates in services are given below :

(1) The percentages of reservation have been increased with effect from 25th March 1970 from 12½% to 15% for Scheduled Castes and from 5% to 7½% for Scheduled Tribes.

(2) The period of carrying forward of reservations has been increased from 2 to 3 years. At the end of this period, vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes could be utilised for Scheduled Tribes and *vice versa* thus reducing the chances of lansing of a reserved vacancy.

(3) The procedure for advertising the vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes has been revised with effect from 31st July, 1970. The reserved vacancies in the posts filled by selection would now be advertised calling for applications of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates, as the case may be, against such vacancies in the first instance. Should this advertisement prove infructuous, a second advertisement would be issued calling for applications of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates as well as general candidates. The general candidates, however, would be considered only if Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates are considered unsuitable for appointment against such vacancies.

(4) Instructions have been issued that Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes candidates should be called for interview on a separate day or a separate sitting of the Selection Committee.

(5) The criterion for relaxation in standards of suitability in favour of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes has been redefined in the instructions issued on 25th July, 1970. Under these instructions for appointment against reserved vacancies, candidates of these communities could be selected even if they do not fulfil the general standards of suitability as long as they are not found unfit for appointment to such posts.

(6) In promotions by selection to posts within Class I, which carry an ultimate salary of Rs. 2000/- per month or less, the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers who are senior enough in the zone of consideration for promotion so as to be within the number of vacancies for which the select list has to be drawn, would be included in that list provided they are not considered unfit for promotion.

(7) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes officers in Class I services/posts would be provided with more opportunities for institutional training and for attending seminars/symposia/conferences. It would also be the responsibility of the immediate superior officers of the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes officers in Class I to give advice and guidance to the latter to improve the quality of their work.

(8) Officers of the rank of Deputy Secretary have been nominated as Liaison Officers in all Ministries/ Departments to look after the work relating to representation of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

People of Assamese Origin on Pay-Role on P. & T. Department, Assam

433. SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS (SANCHAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the number of persons employed in Assam in different classes of posts by the Posts and Telegraphs Department during the years 1969 and 1970 ;

(b) out of the aforesaid posts, how many were filled up by people either of whose parents was a permanent resident in the State of Assam including Meghalaya ; and

(c) out of the aforesaid posts, how many were filled up by persons who prosecuted or completed their studies in any educational institution in the State of Assam including Meghalaya ?

THE MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SANCHAR MANTRI) (SHRI H. N. BAHUGUNA) . (a) to (c). The information that is asked for is not available. It will take a lot of time to collect the information as the employees who were recruited are in different units disposed throughout the State. The time taken in collecting the information will not be commensurate with the results If the object of the question is to stress the need for recruitment of more local people in P & T services in Assam (including Meghalaya), it may bs stated that the whole question relating to recruitment and policy is under consideration.

Improvement in India's Exports

434. SHRI BISHWANATH ROY :
SHRI V. N. P. SINGH :

Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether India had some improvement in exports during the year 1970-71 in comparison with the preceding year ; and

(b) the commodities in which our export has been less and the steps taken to increase the same ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir. India's exports including re-exports improved to Rs. 1530.6 crores in 1970-71 as compared to Rs. 1413.3 crores during 1969-70 thus showing a growth rate of 8.3 per cent against 4 1 per cent achieved during 1969-70 and exceeding the Fourth Plan target of 7 per cent in 1970-71.

(b) Commodity and country-wise details for the whole year are not yet available.

Investigation into Affairs of Pratapgarh Tea Estate Agartala (Tripura)

435. SHRI DASHRATHA DEB : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation has investigated into the affairs of the Pratapgarh Tea Estate Agartala, Tripura against which some serious charges of corruption have been openly voiced in local press ; and

(b) if so, the findings of such investigation ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Development of Tripura

436. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of PLANNING (YOJANA MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the criteria for demarcating any Territory as ' backward area' ;

(b) whether Tripura can be considered as a backward area ; and

(c) if so, what additional assistance Government propose to grant for the development of Tripura ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING (YOJANA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI MOHAN DHARIA) : A statement setting out the indicators of development evolved some time ago for identifying markedly backward areas is placed on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The question of addittonal assistance does not arise as the outlay under the Five Year Plan of Tripura is being fully financed by the Government of India in view of its backwardness.

Statement

Indicators of Development

(i) Total publication and density of population.

(ii) Number of workers engaged in agriculture including agricultural labourers as percentage of total workers.

(iii) Cultivable areas* per agricultural worker.

(iv) Net area sown per agricultural worker.

(v) Percentage of gross irrigated area to net gross area sown.

(vi) Percentage of area sown more than once to net sown area.

(vii) Per capita (Rural population) gross value of agricultural output.

(viii) Establishments (manufacturing and repair) using electricity—
- (a) Total
- (b) Households
- (c) Non-household

(ix) Number of workers per lakh of population employed in registered factories.

(x) Mileage of surfaced roads—
- (a) per 1000 sq. miles.
- (b) per lakh of population.

(xi) Number of commercial vehicles registered in a district.

(xii) Percentage of literate population—
- (a) Men
- (b) Women

(xiii) Percentage of school-going children—
- (a) Boys
- (b) Girls

In age-group of
- (a) 6-11 years, and
- (b) 11-14 years.

(xiv) Number of seats per million population for technical training
- (a) Craftsmen
- (b) Diploma level

(xv) Hospital beds per lakh of population.

Central Government Employees on Deputation to Tripura

437. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Central Government employees and officers, Department-wise now serving in Tripura on Deputation ;

(b) whether this number is high as compared to other States and, if so, the reasons, therefor ; and

(c) whether the local unemployed youth will be given opportunity to replace these officers and employees now on deputation from outside Tripura.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) The Government of Tripura have intimated that 57 Central Government Officers are on deputation to Tripura. Department-wise figures in respect of these officers are as under :—

1.	Civil Secretariat	1
2.	Education Deptt.	1
3.	Cooperative Deptt.	1
4.	Industries Deptt.	1
5.	P.W.D.	53

(b) and (c). Most of the Central Government deputationists are in the P. W. D. Comparison in this regard between Tripura and other States may not be apt. The recruitment rules for gazetted engineering posts in Tripura provide for 50% of the

*Includes net area sown, current fallows, fallow land other than current fallows, culturable waste and miscellaneous tree crops and groves not included in net area sown.

vacancies in the ranks of Assistant Engineers and 75% in those of Executive Engineers and above being filled by deputationists from the Central P. W. D. and Central Water and Power Commission. The Government of Tripura are, however, reviewing the matter in the light of the improved availability of local engineering graduates and the need for giving more and more posts to the local people.

Pay Scale of Tripura Employees

438. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government on the basis of recommendations of the Second Pay Commission ordered that the pay scales of Tripura Government employees should be made analogous to their counterparts in West Bengal with effect from the 1st July, 1959 ;

(b) whether Shri Jaisukh Lal Hathi, former Minister of State, also confirmed this decision ;

(c) if so, whether this decision has been fully implemented ; and

(d) the steps the Government of Tripura have taken for the removal of the anomalies that exist in the pay scales of Class III posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) to (d). The Government of India had accepted the recommendation of the Second Pay Commission that the scales of pay of the employees of the union territory of Tripura should conform, as far as possible, to the pay scales obtaining in West Bengal for equivalent posts. As the scale of pay of the employees of Tripura were already in broad confirmity with the pay scales in West Bengal for the equivalent posts there was no need for any general revision. However, there were some cases where such confirmity did not exist. Revisions were ordered in these cases with effect from 1.7.1959. After a lapse of nearly 10 years, the Government of Tripura brought to the notice of the Government of India some more categories whose pay scales did not conform to the West Bengal scales of pay at the time the Pay Commission's recommendations were accepted. The Tripura Government have been asked to examine these cases in detail.

Use of Bengali Language in Tripura Administration

439. SHRI DASARATHA DEB : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Tripura Assembly have adopted a resolution asking the Administration to fix up a date from which Bengali would be used as official language ;

(b) whether the Bengali language is being used as official language in all Government offices of Tripura ; and

(c) if not, what steps have been taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The Government of Tripura have intimated that as a first step towards implementation of the Tripura Official Language Act, it has been decided to introduce the Bengali language for some limited purposes at the district level of Administration. A committee has also been set up for the purpose of preparing a Bengali terminology for official use. The report of the committee is awaited by the Government of Tripura.

Closure of Vakil Jahangir Mills of Ahmedabad

440. SHRI SOMCHAND SOLANKI : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the Vakil Jahangir Mills of Ahmedabad has been closed and a committee was also appointed to go into its closure ;

(b) whether the owners of such institutions have not returned the loans to the nationalised banks and Government have failed to take action against the owners though personal guarantee was given by them;

(c) whether the Government of Gujarat have recommended to take the possession of this mill ; and

(d) if so, the reasons for the delay ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) According to the information available, loans totaling Rs. 30 lakhs were taken by the mill-company from one of the nationalised banks and the State Government gave a guarantee for Rs. 20 lakhs to the Bank. The question of recovery of these loans is the responsibility of the Bank and the State Government.

(c) and (d). The Government of Gujarat recommended take over of the management of the mill, under the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act. The take over has been approved.

झुंझनू के लिये सीधे टेलीफोन लाइन का प्रसार

442. श्री शिवनाथ सिंह : क्या संचार मन्त्री यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि :

(क) क्या सरकार का विचार झुंझनू जिला मुख्यावास के महत्व और जनता की माग को ध्यान में रखते हुये दिल्ली-पिलानी की सीधी टेलीफोन लाइन का दिल्ली से झुंझनू तक विस्तार करने का है ; और

(ख) यदि हां, तो कब तक ?

संचार मन्त्री (श्री हेमवती नदन बहुगुणा): (क) झुंझनू और दिल्ली के बीच परियात कम अर्थात प्रतिदिन दस काल होने के कारण इन दोनों स्थानों के बीच सीधे ट्रंक परिपथ की व्यवस्था करने का कोई प्रस्ताव नही है ।

(ख) प्रश्न ही नहीं उठता ।

Production of T. V. Sets at Reduced Price

443. SHRI R. P. YADAV : Will the PRIME MINISTER (PRADHAN MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the steps being contemplated to reduce the price of a Television set so that it can reach the common man ;

(b) whether Government are aware that one Shri Udham Singh has assembled a T. V. set costing hardly Rs. 1500 against Rs. 3200 of general brand ; and

(c) if so, why Government is not encouraging such people or opening a factory under public sector to bring down the price considerably ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : (a) To bring down the prices of Television sets, the important steps being contemplated are :

(i) gradual reduction in the prices of electronic components by setting up large volume production ; components account for a substantial portion of the cost of television sets.

(ii) large quantity production of television sets in each unit ;

(iii) production of transistorised television sets with small screens of sizes 12" to 16".

(b) Shri Udham Singh has submitted an application for taking up manufacture of T.V. sets. He has indicated in the application, that the price of the TV sets made by him would be Rs. 1200, plus taxes. He has not indicated the size of the screen, The prices of indigenous TV receivers available in the market are Rs. 1900 and Rs. 1700 for 23" and 19" screens respectively, exclusive of taxes No indigenously made TV sets, inclusive of taxes, is costing as much as Rs. 3200/-.

(c) To meet the anticipated demand of TV receivers in the Fourth Plan period, applications were invited from entrepreneurs by issue of a public notice. Proposals received from a number of public sector undertakings, firms both in the organised sector and the small scale sector and individual scientists/technicians are under consideration. Government will view sympathetically proposals received from competent individuals and groups.

Marine Corrosion Research Station, Digha

444. SHRI S.C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (VIGYAN AUR PRADYOGIKI MANTRI) be pleased to refer to the reply given to Unstarred Question No. 4822 on the 16th December, 1970 and to state :

(a) whether the Corrosion Advisory Bureau has already prepared a complete corrosion map of India with the data obtained in atmospheric corrosion tests by the M.C.R.S. at Digha ;

(b) if so, how this map compares with other maps of different countries of the world ;

(c) whether the O. N. C. C. (Oil and Natural Gas Commission) are utilising the data collected by the M. C. R. S. for the off-shore drilling structures and petroleum industry ; and

(d) which industries, situated near the coast, have been benefitted by the expert advice of the M. C. R. S. ?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (YOJANA MANTRI TATHA VIGYAN AUR PRADYOGIKI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI C. SUBRAMANIAM) : (a) Yes, Sir. A Corrosion Map of India has been prepared on the basis of data collected at a number of Stations throughout India including Digha.

(b) The Corrosion Research Bureau that has prepared this map is studying this question.

(c) and (d). The data collected by the Marine Corrosion Research Station is available for use of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission (O.N.G.C.) and the industry. The O.N.G.C. have stated that the results of investigations undertaken at Digha are of practical interest to them for combating problems of corrosion in off-shore structures and sea pipelines and also in coastal installations that may have to be put up at a later date.

Setting up of Jute Mills in various States

445. SHRI S. C. SAMANTA : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Committee appointed by Government to examine the feasibility of setting up new Jute Mills in different parts of the country has submitted its report ;

(b) if so, the main recommendations made by the Committee ;

(c) the States which have demanded the setting up of Jute Mills ; and

(d) whether these mills will be set up in the Public or Private or Co-perative Sectors ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Report is under detailed examination.

(c) Andhra Pradesh, Assam, Bihar, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Tamil Nadu, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal and the Union Territory of Tripura.

(d) This is one of the points of reference to the Committee and will be considered in detail.

Export of Nylon Tyres

446. SHRI S. RADHAKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRI) be pleased to state :

(a) the names of countries which were importing Nylon tyres from India ; and

(b) the value of such tyres exported every year ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : (a) 39 countries as per statement attached are importing nylon tyres from India.

(b) The export figures are as under ;

(April-November)

1969-70	1970-71
Rs. 3.46 crores	Rs. 3 crores

Statement

List of Countries where Nylon Tyres are Exported

1. Afghanistan
2. Abudavi
3. Australia
4. Austria
5. Burma
6. Behrein
7. Denmark
8. Ethiopia
9. Fizi Island
10. G. D. R.
11. Guyana
12. Hongkong
13. Iraq
14. Jordan
15. Kenya
16. Kuwait
17. Libaria
18. Malavi
19. Malaysia
20. Moritus
21. Muscat
22. Nepal
23. Nigeria
24. Panama Republic
25. Poland
26. Romania
27. Qutar
28. S. Vietnam
29. Saudi Arabia
30. Sieraleone
31. Sudan
32. Thailand
33. UAR
34. USA
35. USSR
36. W. Germany
37. Yugoslavia

12.03 hrs.

CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE

Reported Misappropriation of over Sixty Lakhs of Rupees from the State Bank of India, New Delhi.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of Finance to the following matter of urgent public importance and request that he may make a statement thereon :—

> "The reported misappropriation of over sixty lakhs of rupees from the State Bank of India in New Delhi."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, particulars as are availabe of the incident that took place on 24-5-1971 arc as follows :

At about 12.30 P. M. on the 24th May, 1971 Shri V. P. Malhotra, Chief Cashier of the State Bank of India, Parliament Street, took out a sum of Rs. 60 lakhs in hundred rupees notes from the currency chest of the State Bank of India, Parliament Street Office. According to the Officer-in-Charge of Cash, and the Deputy Chief Cashier responsible for the withdrawal of cash from the Currency Chest who gave the above information, Shri Malhotra told them that the money was needed for making some large payment. He is further reported to have told the Deputy Head Cashier that he would give him the relative voucher shortly. The money was taken by Shri Malhotra in the bank's staff car requisitioned by him from the Security Officer for some urgent official work. Shri Malhotra had the box containing Rs. 60 lakhs kept in the bank's car, drive it himself and took it to a short distance from the bank's office where he was allegedly met by some person, who sat with him in the car.

At about 2.30 P. M. Shri Malhotra accompanied by a police officer, came to the Parliament Street Police Station to report that he had fallen a victim to a fraud of Rs. 60 lakhs and the box containing the money had been shifted into a taxi at Sardar Patel Marg. The police investigation started soon thereafter.

At about 10.30 P. M. on 24-5-1971, the

entire amount, with the exception of a sum of Rs. 5,700 is reported to have been recovered from one Shri Rustam Sohrab Nagarwala who has been arrested by the police. Subsequently, at the instance of the accused a further sum of Rs. 2,600 was recovered from a friend of his. The accused was produced before a magistrate and has been sent for judicial custody. The police investigation is still continuing.

The State Bank of India authorities are separately looking into the various aspects connected with this incident. Shri V. P. Malhotra has been suspended by the bank management pending investigation. By an order of the court, the sum of Rs. 59,94,300 has been entrusted to the State Bank of India, under bond.

SHRI PILOO MODY : To begin with, I would like to make a complaint that the Minister's statement was handed to me only at 7 minutes to 12. In this particular case, it was not material because anybody who has read the newspapers this morning would have read more about it than what the statement says. You will note that the statement conveniently forgets to mention that Mr. Malhotra went to the Prime Minister's house. It also conveniently forgets to mention that at the Prime Minister's house, he was told that the Prime Minister is in Parliament House, at which point he comes to Parliament House. I do not koow how the chief cashier of a bank can possibly have access to the Prime Minister's house and thereafter can wander into Parliament House and get confirmation of the fact that he has been duped. (*Interruptions*). I do not want Mr. Salve to defend the Government ; I am sure Government is strong enough to defend itself. Nor do I understand how this cashier can come into this House, when all of us have so much trouble to get our friends and relatives into the galleries here, to ascertain that no such thing had happened and that he has been duped, then go to the police station and make his statement there. What is most fantastic is not the swindling part of it. People are swindling this country left and right a dozen times a day...

AN HON. MEMBER : People like you.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Not by people like me as is mentioned but by a great many people in this very House, who do this from day to day. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI C. C. DESAI (Sabarkantha) : I object to this statement.

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : He can speak for himself, not for others.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Mr. C. C. Desai is extremely sensitive. When the accusation was made against me personally, he did not object. But when it is made generally about members of the House, he becomes very sensitive. I do not think I should bother to reply to him.

MR. SPEAKER : You should not be so sensitive yourself also.

SHRI PILOO MODY : This is a most fantastic episode in the sense that I cannot understand how an *ad hoc* method like this can be employed to draw out such large sums of money from the largest bank of this country in this cavalier fashion. Who is this fellow Mr. Malhotra, who can get telephone calls purported to be from the Prime Minister's house, go to his bank, pull out Rs. 60 lakhs, walk away and give it to a man whom he has never met ? Is this the procedure for any sort of financial transaction ? Not only is this some sort of gross carelessness but a sort of blatant abuse of known practices for drawing money out of the bank.

I am sure that if such a thing could happen yesterday or the day before, it has been happening for a long time and this procedure must have been the accepted practice ; otherwise, it cannot happen, and certainly not for a sum as much as Rs. 60 lakhs. How does it happen ? Has it been happening in the past and, if so, for what purpose is this money being used ? Is it being used, for instance, for arranging defections or is it being used for conducting elections ? I would like to know what these funds are for, at the disposal of the Prime Minister, or anybody else for that matter. I would also like to know what is the purpose of these funds, what are the extent of these funds, who are to operate these funds and what is the procedure for their withdrawal and what is its accountability ? Why is it that Parliament has no review over this money ? Unless I get satisfactory answers I am compelled to deduce that there is gross mischief, gross misuse and gross misappropriation.

[Shri Piloo Mody]

As far as our friend, Shri Malhotra, the Chief Cashier, is concerned, I would like to know a few things. Is it true that Shri Malhotra had free access to the Prime Minister's house ? Is he accepted there as a social worker, as a Congress worker .. (*Interruptions*). Sir, it is your job to keep order in this House ; not mine ; it is my job to be heard and speak.

MR. SPEAKER : May I exercise my discretion and say that you should strictly adhere to the subject matter ? Do not be aspersive on others.

SHRI PILOO MODY : What do you mean by being relevant ?

MR. SPEAKER : You are bringing in so many other names. Why don't you confine yourself to the point ?

SHRI PILOO MODY : I want to know whether a certificate commending his services has been given to him by the Prime Minister Secretariat ? Is it a fact that Shri Malhotra was deputed to receive gold and cash at the Prime Minister's residence from a company ..(*Interruptions*) ..and that money was later deposited in the bank ? Is it a fact that the State Bank proposes to start a special service of delivering cash at the houses of VIPs and Shri Malhotra has been asked to prepare a scheme for the purpose ? Has it been the practice in the past for the Prime Minister's Secretariat or any other institution of government to call for money to be delivered at particular places ? I want answers to these questions and I think the answers to these questions would be in the public interest

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (VITTA MANTRI) (SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN) : I certainly agree that it is fantastic and unbeliveable that an officer of long standing, with more than 20 years of service, should act in such a stupid manner. If I may say so, it was something more than that But I do not want to express an opinion at this stage. At the same time, I certainly do not understand the way the hon. Member has tried to bring in the name of the Prime Minister, making certain mischievous suggestions, which certainly does not become him.

SHRI PILOO MODY : It has appeared in every newspaper.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : Whatever the newspapers may say, some of these matters are under police investigation. It is true that the Chief Cashier has certainly acted in a peculiar manner way. He claims that he went to the Prime Minister's house to verify the facts. When he learnt that the Prime Minister was not likely to return for lunch he tried to contact somebody else in Parliament House. When he was told that he had been duped, he naturally contacted the security officer who took him to the Parliament Street police station and the investigation started. And we must not overlook the most important point that is the manner in which the police acted so quickly and wonderfully for which they deserve our appreciation. Cerainly I could say that I have gone into the procedure of withdrawal of money and I find that this man has not observed any single rule out of it. I do not know what happened to this man. It looks as though he acted under some charm. I would say that at this stage we should suspend our final views in this matter and allow the investigation to have its proper course. For God's sake, do not bring in the name of Prime Minister or malign that name merely because it politically suits you to do so.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, I was surprised to read the statement given to us. If you will kindly read the statement, it says :—

> "At about 2.30 P. M. Shri Malhotra accompanied by a police officer, came to the Parliament Street Police Station to report that he had fallen a victim to a fraud of Rs. 60 lakhs and the box containing the money had been shifted into a taxi on Sardar Patel Marg. The police investigation started soon thereafter."

The hon. Minister has admitted that this gentleman, supposed to be one of the highest officials of the State Bank, the Chief Cashier, acted in a stupid manner. People can be stupid but this is not stupidity alone ; this is something more than stupidity.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that he got a telephonic call from the Prime Minister's

House. Somebody might have used the Prime Minister's name—I do not take her name—but on a telephonic call from anyone in the name of the Prime Minister, can the Chief Cashier take out Rs. 60 lakhs in a staff car and just walk to the particular place ? This is a sad commentary on the working of the State Bank. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he has referred the matter to the police authorities or to the intelligence department for investigation or whether this will be referred to the CBI for a further probe because it is not what appears on the surface but is more deep and there should be a proper inquiry by the CBI. Is he prepared to do that ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : This is a very fantastic and a very unbelievable story. The question that the hon. Member has asked is whether he got any telephone call. All that I can say is that these are matters under police investigation.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : We know more about it from the press report than from this statement given to us. We expected something more from the Government than this statement. That is why we gave this calling-attention notice. Shri Malhotra might have made some statement. What is his statement ? That statement should be laid on the Table of the House so that we know what he has said.. (*Interruption*).

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Why has he not been arrested ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : As I submitted, this matter is under police investigation... (*Interruption*). He cannot expect me to answer what he wants me to answer. He cannot get that out of me.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I do not want anything out of you ; I want everything out of the Government.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I would like to repudiate that there was any telephonic talk between him and any official from the Prime Minister's Secretariat. It is a fabrication and I want to repudiate it.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I said, somebody might has wrongly used the Prime Minister's name. I never said that the telephone was from some official of the Prime Minister's Secretariat. I do not accuse anyone.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : On the Prime Minister's telephoue call, can the bank give out money ?

SHRI K. R. GANESH : His second question was that the whole matter appears to be rather serious and very deep one. It is true that the whole matter appears to be a very fantastic story, the entire way in which the operation was conducted, the way in which the money was taken out and all that. All this requires serious consideration. I am sure the police will investigate all that.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The amount is also fantastic ; the story is equally fantastic ; everything is fantastic. May I know whether the Government is prepared to refer it to the C.B.I. ?

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : The investigating authority, certainly, is a matter of choice. I have no reason to doubt the efficiency of the police. The speed with which they acted, as a matter of fact, deserves appreciation from us. At this stage, when they are doing a wonderful job, why should we change the investigating agency ?

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : Sir, I want to make a submission. Since the Prime Minister's name has been dragged to the press during the last two days extensively, I shall be putting a few questions and I would appeal to my friends not to get provoked. Since the Prime Minister's name has been dragged in extensively, let this House know the facts and get a correct position from the Government. There should be no provocation about it. I am not going to say anything against the Prime Minister. But I must place before the House certain things that have come to my notice.

Before doing that, I must agree with Mr. Chavan that the police may have done a wonderful job because they have detected it immediately. We must appreciate it.

Mr. Nagarwala is a man who has been a teacher half his life and he can never be a fit criminal. Perhaps, that is the reason why the police have been able to do a good job easily.

[Shri Jyotirmoy Bosu]

Mr. Malhotra, the Chief Cashier of the State Bank has been in service of the State Bank for over 20 years. He is not a new man, an unreliable man, nothing of the sort. He wanted a staff car from the State Bank Transport Officer without driver and any security guard. The Transport Officer told him that the Bank does not permit him to carry cash in a staff car and that it should go in a cash van which is specially guarded for locking the door from inside and in which safes are chained. He refused. He did not want to take a cash van or a security guard. This man some how in spite of the refusal of the Transport Officer managed to take it in an Ambassador staff car. Let this fact not be denied.

Then, no voucher was signed. I have seen banking operations at least in 12 or 15 countries. I must say that the State Bank rules are very much foolproof. It take it a surprise that in the State Bank rules such a provision exists by which a middle-cadre executive of the Bank can take away Rs. 60 lakhs from a strong room without the knowledge of the principal executive and without signing a voueher. There must be some super-power. That you have to find out.

Now, I am told by some persons who have had an opportunity to work with Mr. Malhotra that he is rather a nice sort of a person who is anxious to help for any cause of anybody. I do not know if he is a Congressman and, if so, which variety of Congress. What is he I do not know. I am not going into that. But this much I have been told by people who are in the know of things, from reliable persons, that on behalf of the State Bank, he had been going to the Prime Minister's house for receiving contributions, etc. When the Indo-Chinese conflict took place, he had been going to the Prime Minister's house for collecting funds, etc. Let us take it for granted that Mr. Malhotra was not unknown to the Prime Minister. Mr. Malhotra was acquainted with the Prime Minister's office. We cannot deny the fact. The Minister can deny it. This gentleman used to boast amongst his friends saying, "I have frequent conversation with the Prime Minister. I know her and she knows me." He used to boast like that, etc. I take it for granted that he know the voice of Mrs. Gandhi.

MR. SPEAKER : You cannot go beyond the scope of the Calling Attention Motion. You can ask any question on the factua side only.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am not trying to throw any mud on anybody ; we don't do that. I want to know whether there is a special account that the Prime Minister is operating. It is done in every civilised country, by Prime Ministers, Generals, Chiefs of Staff, Chief of Intelligence, etc. They are required to operate such special accounts. We want to know if the Prime Minister was maintaining special account and we want to know what type of account was this, what was the source of the money and what was it meant for. Dhirendra Brahmachari was caught with cash at Palam airport. I want to know whether the strong room and the vault was being used for keeping the excess election collection money of a particular party ; (*Interruptions*). I Just want to know one or two things.

MR. SPEAKER : Don't provoke others. You may say only to which is relevant.

SHRI JYOTIMOY BOSU : I am asking the Finance Minister to tell us this. Was the Prime Minister operating any special account with the State Bank ? If so, what is the source of the money ? I want to know whether the State Bank vault and strong room was being used for keeping the money which was not in the books of account of the State Bank of India, Parliament Street. These are all my questions. Thank you, Sir.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I may say that you are allowing your imagination to run rather too fast. There are no special accounts which are run by the Prime Minister. There was no question of the State Bank of India vault being used for any political purpose. This is possibly the technique that their party may be thinking of. But this is not what we do.

SHRI S. M. KRISHNA (Mandya) : It is unfortunate that the Prime Minister's name is dragged in this sordid state of affairs. Anybody can use the name of the Prime Minister. The case was made out by Mr. Mody and others that Mr. Malhotra went to the residence of Prime Minister.

Sir, all of us know, including Mr. Mody, that hundreds of persons go daily to Prime Minister's house and no body can prevent that. I hope this Rustam Sorab Nagarwala is in no way related to Mr. Piloo Mody. It is not in the fitness of things that Prime Minister's name should be dragged in this peculiar manner. I would like to ask the Minister about the rules that have been framed by the State Bank of India for withdrawals. Shri Malhotra happens to be a very senior officer. How could he violate every norm and every rule that has been framed by the State Bank ? This is for the first time that this has happened. It has been conceded that on very many occasions in the past, he had drawn much larger sums for disbursal.

I would like to know whether the Finance Ministry would go into this question of framing rules so as to see that this kind of thing does not happen and see that those rules are adhered to strictly without any disobedience so that such incidents could be prevented once and for all.

I join the hon. Finance Minister in paying compliments to the Delhi police. They have done a wonderful and excellent job, and this House must go on record to commend the service of the Delhi Police. Instead of trying to malign some highly placed officer or the Prime Minister, we should appreciate the services rendered by the police. I would like to know from the Finance Minister whether the rules will be looked in.o again so that such episodes would not occur again and again.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I think that is a good suggestion. Bur I may tell the hon. Member that even before we came here to answer this notice, we went into the exact procedures and rules which are followed. I think the rules themselves appear to be fool-proof, but if some body who is in charge of the whole procedure wants to over throw all the rules and act the way Shri Malhotra did, one does not understand what one should do. Even then, we have asked the Bank authorities to look into the matter further so that such things do not occur again.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा (कोटा) ; अध्यक्ष महोदय, पहले तो मुझे स्टेटमेंट ही नहीं मिला ताकि उसे देखकर कुछ प्रश्न कर सकूं । और दूसरे यह कि मुझे दाल में काला नजर आता है क्योंकि प्रधान मन्त्री सवाल के पहले ही उठकर चली गई । उन्हें यहां रहना चाहिए था । जब कालिंग अटेंशन आ रहा है और प्रधान मन्त्री का नाम लिया जा रहा है तो वह उठ कर चली गई, इस से कुछ दाल में काला नजर आता है...(व्यवधान)...

MR. SPEAKER : This notice is addressed to the Finance Minister and the Minister in charge, namely the Finance Minister is here.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : अब मैं क्वेश्चन पूछता हूं...(व्यवधान)...

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMANTARY AFFAIRS, AND SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUVAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) : (SHRI RAJ BHADUR) : May I know whether this particular insinuation is in order ? Can such an insinuation be made ? I think that it should be expunged.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Insinuation ? Absolute nonsense

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : It is absolute nonsense only in the case of those who say that.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मंत्री महोदय सफाई न दें । अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं खड़ा हूं, वह कैसे खड़े हो रहे हैं ?

अध्यक्ष महोदय : देखिए जब आप इधर से ऐसा करते हैं तो उधर से भी होगा, फिर मेरे लिए मुश्किल हो जायेगी...(व्यवधान)...

SHRI PILOO MODY : You must control the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs.

श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा : मेरा तो यही कहना है कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर उठ कर चली गई इससे कुछ दाल में काला नजर आता है ।

अब अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं, शायद मेरी समझ में तो राष्ट्रीयकरण इसी लिए किया गया कि जब चाहे तब रुपया निकाल लिया जाय क्योंकि सरकार का सब

[श्री ओंकार लाल बेरवा]

कुछ हो गया । बिना वाऊचर और बिना चेक जब चाहे रुपया निकाल लिया । दूसरे, मल्होत्रा ने प्रधान मंत्री की आवाज को पहचाना तो इस का मतलब है कि उन से बातचीत होती रहती थी, कभी किसी चेक को भुनवाने के बारे में या रुपया निकालने के बारे में उनसे प्रधान मंत्री से बातचीत होती रहती थी, तभी मल्होत्रा ने उस आवाज को पहचाना और पहचान कर 60 लाख रुपये निकाला, बिना वाउचर और बिना चेक के निकाला और बेचारा कैशियर यह कहता रहा कि मुझे वाउचर दीजिए, मुझे चेक दीजिए, उन्होंने कहा कि प्रधान मंत्री मंगा रही है **(व्यवधान)**...

MR. SPEAKER : I was very hesitant to admit this call attention notice because this matter is under investigation. There are a number of newspaper reports. It does not mean that members can rely on everything contained in those reports. So he should not put it in this manner. He might say 'alleged statements',

श्री राम देव सिंह (महाराजगंज) : सदन को पूरा अधिकार है कहने का । उन को कहने से कैसे रोका जा सकता है ?...**(व्यवधान)**

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : There is no truth in what has been said that Shri Malhotra used to have dealings with the Prime Minister and he used to talk with the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister's voice is known to every living person in this country because she talks in public meetings, on the radio and so on.

SHRI PILOO MODY : And to so many dead people also.

ओंकार लाल बेरवा : ऐसा कहा गया कि रुपया निकाला और फिर वह रुपया नागरवाला को देकर प्रधान मंत्री से पूछने के लिए गये कि क्या आपने रुपया मंगाया ? ऐसा अखबार में पढ़ने को मिला । तो मैं यह जानना चाहता हूं कि नागरवाला ने जो प्रधान मन्त्री का नाम ले कर रुपया लिया और मल्होत्रा ने प्रधान मन्त्री के नाम से रुपया दिया तो क्या प्रधान मन्त्री के साथ ऐसी बातचीत होती रहती थी ? क्या प्रधान मन्त्री का कोई खाता था या कोई ऐसा सेफ डिपाजिट वहां जमा है जिस के खाते में से या जिस हैड में से ऐसे रुपया निकाला जाता रहा है ?

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : I do not know what to answer. His entire basis is some news report that he has seen. I do not want to comment on the newspaper reports because they are free to write what they think right or wrong. As a matter of fact, according to my information, Shri Malhotra never mentioned the PM's name, when the voucher was asked because he was trying to treat it as a very secret affair. He was only telling them : 'Why should you worry ? I will give the voucher soon'. He went on telling this to the other persons who were asking for voucher (*Interruption*). I do not think any purpose will be served by going into this matter like this.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Whose account was it ?

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : मेरा व्यवस्था का प्रश्न है, श्री बेरवा ने एक निश्चित प्रश्न पूछा है कि क्या बैंक में प्रधान मन्त्री का कोई एकाउंट था ?

MR. SPEAKER : I am not allowing it.

SHRI YASHWANTRAO CHAVAN : There are only two accounts which the Prime Minister operates along with other persons. One account is held as a trustee of the Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Fund with a fund of Rs. 3 lakhs which she is operating jointly with Dr. Karan Singh. The other account is the Vallabhbhai Patel National Memorial Fund in which there is a small balance of Rs. 7,000. The operators of this account are Shrimati Indira Gandhi, and Shri Atulya Ghosh, of all others.

SHRI PILOO MODY : Malhotra removed Rs. 60 lakhs from Mr. Chavan's fund !

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12.38 hrs.

RE : PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

MR. SPEAKER : Before we proceed to the next item, I want to make an observation.

श्री अटल बिहारी वाजपेयी (ग्वालियर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, आप मुझे एक मिनट दें। मैंने एक प्रिविलेज मोशन की सूचना आप को भेजी है। सुरक्षा मन्त्री ने और श्री मिर्धा ने हाउस को गलत जानकारी दी है।

MR. SPEAKER : I am dealing with it, I am considering whether it comes under 115.

I have received a request from Shri Jyotirmoy Basu that he should be allowed to ask for information when papers are laid on the Table. I told him yesterday that the book could not be quoted here. I also invited his attention to certain directions which might be against the spirit of the rules which could not be implemented.

When papers are laid on the Table, we in this House have been following this practice since years—I am told by the Secretary, since the Lok Sabha came into being, and even during the days of the Central Legislative Assembly—that they are just laid on the Table.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : We are allowed to ask questions. I can quote from the parliamentary record.

MR. SPEAKER : They are just laid on the Table, and the practice that has been followed is that they can ask questions about the delay in presenting those papers before the House. In certain cases the constitutional validity can be questioned. For instance, a point of order was raised by Shri Shiv Chandra Jha during the last Lok Sabha. I have examined the rules. The relevant rule does not mention that questions can be asked. The direction was against the rule, and so I have now changed it. You can ask a question about delay or about constitutional validity, but not make it a Question Hour to seek information on each and every paper, because we have more than 20 items and that will take much more time. If any hon. Member wants to seek information, he can address a letter.

In other countries there is no such practice of laying papers on the Table. They are just notified, sent to the Secretariat and copies are sent to the Members. I do not know how this practice came into being.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : I have been here since 1957. I do not dispute the rules, but certain conventions have been evolved here. I can quote certain instance where Members have objected, seriously objected, individually and collectively, that such and such and such a paper should not be allowed.

Secondly, about delay, you are perfactly correct, and the Minister has to reply. About eliciting information, if it is important, that could be asked.

I am not questioning your ruling, I abide by your ruling, but I want to point out that there are certain concessions which were given to us arising out of conventions like Calling Attention Notices in the name of so many people. That has now been curtailed to suit the convenience of the House, and only five are allowed. Similarly, only 30 Questions are allowed, and that also has to be balloted. The right to ask any number of Questions has been curtailed. So, instead of getting more privileges in the House to make it more lively, since 1957 it has been my sad experience that we are losing our rights. I would only urge upon you to view it with impartiality and a sense of justice and see that these concessions arising out of conventions which have been followed in this House are not withdrawn *suo motu* with out consulting Members of Parliament.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE (Calcutta-North-East) : May I say with all respect that I quite appreciate your difficulty when yesterday Mr. Bosu raised this question. I appreciate your desire to expedite the proceedings of the House, but what I do not appreciate, I am sorry to have to say, is the extreme promptitude with which you have issued this amendment to the Direction which has been there for a long enough time.

I would explain, if you do not mind my doing so. We did have this particular Direction in the Hand book. Normally questions could be asked in regard to delay. Sometimes certain other matters also have been permitted to be asked. You have brought about this new amendment over-

[Shri S. M. Banerjee]

night without reference to anybody in the House. I was expecting that you would call the Leaders of Parties to your Chamber.

MR. SPEAKER : This is not a change in the rule. This is only a change in the Direction it is a guideline.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : In the Handbook for Members you give certain Directions which you are pleased to change overnight. Since the matter has been brought up in this House and it is found to be inconvenient, you decided in your wisdom overnight to have an amendment. With all due respect my submission is that if the matter is mentioned in the House, you have to take into consideration the views of the leaders of different Parties. By this kind of a sudden amendment you bring us down to only a question regarding delay. You cannot tell us that constitutional matters ..

MR. SPEAKER : They are different , they are permissible under point of order.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : It is very peculiar ; we get a one line note in the dak this morning which certainly changes the entire picture.

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen all these years that this was only about delay. So far as constitutional validity is concerned, that was on a point of order, not on questions. That can still be done in that manner at any time.

SHRI H. N. MUKERJEE : Mr. Banerjee has been here since 1957 and I have been here 1952. I have found that not only matters regarding constitution, but other matters, extra-constitutional matters have been allowed to be discussed. In your wisdom you can cut it short if you like. But when the matter is brought before the House and there is a controversy you change it overnight without referring to the respresentatives of different parties. It is not respect to the House which I expect from the Chair.

MR. SPEAKER : I am bound to consult if I change the rule. I have always consulted, There are some guidelines. If it is not in keeping with the spirit of the rule, you can say so. But I have seen the rule. We accepted this. If somebody objected to delay, he was normally allowed, In many cases there was delay and I allowed Members. This has been followed.

श्री अटल विहारी वाजपेयी : अध्यक्ष महोदय, क्या आपको भरोसा है कि हैंड-बुक में जो गाइड-लाइन्ज हैं, इसको छोड़कर बाकी सब ठीक हैं ? अब किसी दिन अगर कोई और बात उठेगी तो आप इसी तरह से बुलेटिन इशू कर के उसको भी डिलीट कर देंगे । अगर विचार करना है तो रूल्ज कमेटी सारे मामले पर विचार कर सकती है, इसमें जल्दबाजी की कोई बात नही है ।

SHRI SHYAMNANDAN MISHRA (Begusarai) : My humble submission is that this particular direction which you have been pleased to delete should not have caused so much discomfort because at the same time it lays down that the points have to be submitted to the Speaker in advance. The Speaker can be pleased to admit these points or he may not be pleased to admit them.

Another aspect of the matter is that you have tried to pin us down, as the hon. Member Prof. Mukerjee pointed out, only to constitutional points or to delay... (*Interruptions*) We would humbly differ from you. There are other aspects or objections which can be raised with regard to such papers.

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. You can ask for a discussion of the statement ; you can take some other time. But when it is being laid on the Table of the House you cannot make it question hour... (*Interruptions*) There is another procedure for raising discussions. But there should be no discussion of the matter when certain documents are sought to be laid on the Table of the House...(*Interruptions*).

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU (Diamond Harbour) : May I make a submission ? I have every hope and confidence that you will try to safeguard the rights of the Members and enhance the prestige of the House. Let us see what the preface reads ;

there should be no difficult in interpreting that. The Preface says :

> "The Hand-book is intended to serve as a guide on various parliamentary matters to the Members returned at the general election...The information contained in this publication is not exhaustive. It cannot be quoted as an authority if it is in conflict with the provisions of the Constitution..."

Secondlp, "If it is in conflict with the rules of procedure and conduct of business in Lok Sabha" Thirdly, "if it is in conflict with the directions issued by the Speaker under the Rules of Procedure." It is very clear that I was fully entitled to seek information under that hand-book, para 38(2), page 76. I did not require your permission to seek that information,... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I have seen the rules.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : Sir, I am on my legs. Now, what has happened ? I had given three notices the day before yesterday. A person from your Secretariat came to me and said, "Sir, you cannot ask such questions." I wrote a letter saying, "Do not make such mistakes in future. You are trying to come into my territory ; you are acting outside your jurisdiction." Again, yesterday, I gave three notices, and in the notice, at the foot-note, I have got in printed—an extract of what you have said, —namely, that I am fully within my rights to ask that.

Sir, you in your wisdom, had said that you would not allow me to raise such matters. I had very humbly submitted that you have been depriving me of my rights here. As it is, outside today, problems surround us. We have to go and face the people. (*Interruption*) Mr. Bhandare, please keep quiet for a minute. We have to go and face the people in regard to the hundreds of thousands of problems which are being created to misrule and mismanage things. If we cannot get information to go and tell the people whom I represent here, our staying here becomes completely pointless. It applies to you, to me, and to my friend Shri Mishra.

We would expect the Chair to be a little partial if possible towards the Members, and not to protect the Government who have the entire machinery at their disposal.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. There is no question of protecting the Government.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : I am not drawing any conclusion. I am only making a submission. What has happened ? In the afternoon, I talked to some of our friends who have been authors of books on rules in this House ; authors of books in this House. One of them said, "You were quite within your rights to do so. You write to the Speaker seeking his permission to raise this point." So I wrote this letter. I pointed out, without casting any reflection on you, that "May I point out, my dear Speaker, Sir, that you have exceeded your jurisdiction unwillingly perhaps, unconciously perhaps, perhaps guided by considerations which are of very great importance to you." I wrote a letter. On the face of it, instead of getting a reply to my letter, instead of giving me a hearing, you had the wisdom to issue this bulletin summarily. If I were you—may I make my submission—I would have referred it to the Rules Committee to give a decision, and not taken a summary decision.

Again, by issuing this, you have made an admission,—you have admitted—that I was within my rights to submit such notices which make things uncomfortable for the Government. Therefore, you in a hurry, overnight, working overtime in the Secretariat, got this out. It is a bad day for democracy and this Parliament. Thank you.

MR. SPEAKER : So far as this permission is concerned, it was not given to him. I conveyed it to the Secretariat. I conveyed it personally to him. (*Interruption*)

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU : This letter ? I had nothing.

MR. SPEAKER : No, no. It was not allowed. I did not convey this. I conveyed it to the Secretariat that I did not allow this. We have not been following this practice. So far as any change of the rules is concerned, we normally do it ; but the Speaker allowing certain guidelines—that has never been the practice. Because I have to see whether this is within the scope of the rules or not. I saw the rule myself,

[Mr. Speaker]

There was nothing in it. It was just a procedure of laying it. The rest was guided by the residuary powers.

I am very sorry that this has arisen ; and there was no way out. There cannot be a hard and fast rule about it.

AN HON. MEMBER : Send it to the Rules Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : But still, I do not want to shut out anything. I hope you will agree that much time is taken by these things. (*Interruption*) So far as the rules are concerned, they will normally operate. But if I think my directions are wrongly issued I am entitled to change them. Of course, they are before you. We can discuss it in the Rules Committee.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : The directions of the Speaker is law as far as we are concerned.

MR. SPEAKER : That unfortunately is a very confusing aspect. But I hope you do agree, and I think if there is any question that ought to be allowed, I would not mind the statement being discussed in this House or any special time being allotted for questions on it.

But do not take advantage of just this moment when the papers are laid. Already the zero hour has gone much beyond its time limitations.

SHRI JYOTIRMOY BOSU ; Let the matter be held in abeyance till the Rules Committee considered it.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not agree to it. I will put the rule for the interpretation of the Rules Committee. If they think that the interpretation we give to it is not in keeping with the rule, I will accept it very gladly. But so far as the Direction and the guidelines are concerned, I am not going to put them before it. But I can put the question of the interpretation of the rule before the Rules Committee. Of course, according to the practice and convention, the Speaker is fully entitled to interpret, but myself and my predecessors have always been seeking guidance on some controversial matters.

12.56 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Papers and Notifications Re. Indian Posts and Telegraphs

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (GRIH MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRI K. C. PANT) : On behalf of Shri Bahuguna, I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet (On accrual basis) of the Telecommunication Branch of the Indian Posts and Telegraphs Department for the year 1968-69 (Hindi and English versions). [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-175/71].

(2) A copy each of the following notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885 ·

(i) The Indian Telegraph (Second Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 283 in Gazette of India dated the 27th February, 1971.

(ii) The Indian Telegraph (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 462 in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1971. [*Plaeed in Library. See* No. LT-176/71].

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakoram) : Sir, Copies of the Profit and Loss Account and Balance Sheet relating to the year 1968-69 are being laid now. Two years have passed. I want to know the reasons for the delay.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is actually Mr. Bahuguna's paper. He has gone to the other House.

MR. SPEAKER : He will explain the delay to the House.

SHRI K. C. PANT : If you direct him to do so, he will explain the delay.

SHRI SEZHIYAN : When any other minister takes the responsibility to lay it, he does it on behalf of the Government. He cannot pass on the buck saying, the other Minister is in the Rajya Sabha. The Government is functioning with a collective responsibility.

Notification under All India Service Act, 1951

SHRI K. C. PANT : On behalf of Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha, I beg :

(1) to re-lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951 :—

(i) The Indian Forest Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1956 in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1970

(ii) The Indian Forest Service (Initial Recruitment) Amendment Regulations, 1970. published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1957 in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1970.

(iii) The Indian Forest Service (Released Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1958 in Gazette of India dated the 28th November, 1970.

(iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2015 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970.

(v) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2016 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970.

(vi) The Indian Administrative Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointment by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2017 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970.

(vii) The Indian Police Service (Emergency Commissioned and Short Service Commissioned Officers) (Appointmen) by Competitive Examination) Amendment Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. G-S.R. 2018 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970.

(viii) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Seventh Amendment Regulations, 1970. published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2020 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970.

(ix) The sixteenth Amendment of 1970 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 published in Notification No. G S.R. 2021 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970.

(x) The Seventeenth Amendment of 1970 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 published in Notification No. G S.R. 2023 in Gazette of India dated the 19th December, 1970.

(xi) The Indian Police Service Probationers Final Examination) Second Amendment Regulations, 1970, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 2 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd, January, 1970.

(xii) The Indian Police Service (Uniform) Amendment Rules, 1970. published in Notification No. G.S,R. 49 in Gazette

[Shri K. C. Pant]

of India dated the 9th January, 1971.

(xiii) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 135 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1971.

(xiv) The Indian Forest Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Second Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No, G.S.R. 136 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1971.

(xv) G.S.R. 137 published in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1971 constituting for the Estate of Himachal Pradesh a State cadre of the Indian Forest Service.

(xvi) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 138 in Gazette of India dated the 24th January, 1971.

(xvii) The Indian Forest Service (Initial Recruitment) Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 353 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-56/71].

(xviii) The Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1971, pnblished in Notification No. G S.R. 354 in Gazette of India dated the 20th March, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No LT-117/71].

(2) to lay on the Table—

A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Service Act, 1951.

(i) The Eighteenth Amendment of 1970 to the Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1 in Gazette of India dated the 2nd January, 1971.

(ii) The First Amendment of 1971 to the Indian Admistrative Service (Pay) Rules, 1954 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 168 in Gazette of India dated the 6th February, 1971.

(iii) The All India Services (Conduct) (Amendment) Rules, 1971, published in Notifica- No. G.S.R. 417 in Gazette of India dated the 27th March, 1971.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Appointment by Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 585 in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1971.

(v) The Indian Administrative Service (Recruitment) Second Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 586 in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1971

(vi) The Indian Police Service (Recruitment) Second Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 587 in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1971.

(vii) The All India Services (Discipline and Appeal) Amendment Rules, 1971, published in Notification No. G. S. R, 588 in Gazette of India dated the 24th April, 1971. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-177/71.]

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : Sir, some of the notifications which are being laid now are dated the 28th November, 1970, 19th December, 1970 and so on. We already met once in March, 1971. I do not know the reason why these have been delay so long.

SHRI K. C. PANT : I will convey this also to Mr. Ram Niwas Mirdha.

MR. SPEAKER : I think he will explain the delay.

Notifications under Industries (Development and Regulation, Act, 1951)

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN TRADE (VIDESH VYAPAR MANTRALAYA MEN UP-MANTRI) (SHRI A. C. GEORGE) : On behalf of Shri L. N. Mishra, I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 18-A of the Industries (Development and Regulation) Act, 1951 :

(1) S. O, 1085 published in Gazette of India dated the 10th March, 1971 regarding management of the Aurangabad Mills Limited, Aurangabad.

(2) S. O. 1267 published in Gazette of India dated the 22nd March, 1971 regarding management of the Bengal Nagpur Cotton Mills Limited, Rajnandgaon, [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-178/71.]

Notification under Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954

SHRI K. C. PANT : I beg :

(1) to relay on the Table a copy of the Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Rules, 1970, published in Notification No. 11/LRO(R)/1970 in Delhi Gazette dated the 6th July, 1970 under sub-section (3) of section 191 of the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-65/71.]

(2) to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual General Administration Report (Hindi and English versions; of the Andaman and Nicobar Administration for the year 1969-70. [*Placed in Library, See* No. LT-179/71.]

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री (पटना) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, दिल्ली लैंड रिफार्म्स (एमेंडमेंट) रूल्ज 1970 के आज रखे जा रहे हैं। इसी तरह से जो रिपोर्ट है 1969-70 की वह भी 1971 में रख रहे हैं। मैं जानना चाहता हूं कि इन दोनों में डिले के क्या कारण हैं ? मंत्री महोदय मेहरबानी करके इसको बतायें।

13.00 hrs.

SHRI K. C. PANT : This is about the Delhi Land Reforms Act. The power to make rules under the Delhi Land Reforms Act, 1954, is vested in the Lieutenant Governor, Delhi. The Delhi Land Reforms (Amendment) Rules, 1970 published under the Delhi Administration's Notification No. 11/LRO(R)/1970 dated the 4th July, 1970 which amend the Delhi Land Reforms Rules, 1954 have been made by the Lieutenant Governor in exercise of such powers and published in the Delhi Gazette dated the 6th July, 1970. Copies of the rules in English alone were received from the Delhi Administration on the 6th August, 1970. On further enquiry the Delhi Administration have explained that as the principal Rules to which amendment has been made, have been authoritatively translated in Hindi, issue of a Hindi version of the amending notification was not possible. Accordingly, the notification has not been issued in Hindi and a copy of it is, therefore, being laid in English alone.

Copies of the notification and a statement were laid on the Table of the Fourth Lok Sabha on the 18th November, 1970 but before the prescribed period of 30 days, for which the rules were made under the Act have to be laid before the House, could be completed, the House adjourned on 18th December, 1970 and was subsequently dissolved.

Goverument's Review and Annual Report of Film Finance Corporation Ltd., Bombay for 1969-70 and Import Policy of Newsprint, 1971-72

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRALAYA MEN RAJYA MANTRI) (SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHI) : I beg to lay on the Table :

(1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (1) of section 619-A of the Companies Act, 1956 :—

(i) Review by the Government

[Shrimati Nandini Satpathi]

on the working of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bombay, for the year 1969-70.

(ii) Annual Report of the Film Finance Corporation Limited, Bomby, for the year 1969-70 along with the Audit Accounts and the comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-180/71.]

(2) A copy of the Public Notice No. 36-ITC (PN)/71 dated the 7th April, 1971 (Hindi and English versions) regarding Import Policy of Newsprint for the year 1971-72. [*Placed tu Library. See* No. LT-181/71.]

श्री रामावतार शास्त्री : अध्यक्ष महोदय, इसके बारे मे भी वही बात है। फिल्म फाइनेंस कार्पोरेशन की सन् 1960-70 की रिपोर्ट आज इस सदन में रखी जा रही है।

SHRIMATI NANDINI SATPATHI : This relates to the period 1969-70, Naturally, it could come before the House only in 19670-71.

Annual Report of Export Inspection Council and Agencies, 1969-70

SHRI A.C. GEORGE : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Export Inspection Council and Agencies for the year 1969-70 along with the Audited Accounts. [*Placed in Library. See* No. LT-182/71.]

13.03 hrs.

ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

(i) Estimates Committee

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS, SHIPPING AND TRANSPORT (SANSADIYA KARYA TATHA NAUWAHAN AUR PARIWAHAN MANTRI) (SHRI RAJ BAHADUR) : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business m Lok Sabha, thirty members from themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term ending on th 30th April, 1972."

SHRI K. S. CHAVDA (Patan) : Sir, why has the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs not come forward with a similar motion for the appointment of the Committee on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes ? Immediately before the dissolution of the Fourth Lok Sabha the House was good enough to appoint the Committee. There is too much of delay.

MR. SPEAKER : It is bound to come. It is only a question of time.

Now the question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 311 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of business in Lok Sabha , thirty members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Estimates for the term ending on the 30th April, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

(n) Public Accounts Committee

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term ending on the 30th April, 1972."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 309 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, fifteen members from among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Accounts for the term ending on the 30th April, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 1972, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate seven members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Accounts of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 1972, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

(iii) Committee on Public Uudertakings

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : I beg to move :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rules 312-B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, ten members among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term ending on the 30th April, 1972."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (1) of Rule 312-B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, ten members among themselves to serve as members of the Committee on Public Undertakings for the term ending on the 30th April, 1972."

The motion was adopted.

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : Sir, I beg to move :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term ending on the 30th April, 1972, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

"That this House do recommend to Rajya Sabha that Rajya Sabha do agree to nominate five members from Rajya Sabha to associate with the Committee on Public Undertakings of the House for the term ending on the 30th April. 1972, and do communicate to this House the names of the members so nominated by Rajya Sabha."

The motion was adopted.

13.06 hrs.

RE : BUSINESS OF THE HOUSE

MR. SPEAKER : As for the discussion on Bangla Desh, we have already taken four hours. I am very well aware that Members are very keen to take a little more time. We had asked the Prime Minister to reply after the Lunch Hour.

SOME HON. MEMBERS . At 4 o' Clock.

MR. SPEAKER : I think, we have to finish along with this the discussion on the University Grants Commission's Report. So, we can take an hour more before the Prime Minister replies. There are four or five Members left on the list.

श्री रामदेव सिंह : (महाराजगज) अध्यक्ष महोदय, अभी बहुत से लोग बोलने के लिये रह गए है । कार्य स्थगत प्रस्ताव पर आपने कहा कि बोलने का मौका मिलेगा ।

SHRI RAJ BAHADUR : The Prime Minister may reply at 3 O'Clock.

MR. SPEAKER . Not at 3 O'Clock but, I think, we may better take 1½ hours more for Members and the Prime Minister can reply at 3.30.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : Sir, before you adjourn.....

MR SPEAKER We adjourn now for Lunch to re-assemble at 2 O'Clock

13 07 hrs

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at five minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[Mr Deputy-Speaker *in the Chair*]

DISCUSSION RE INFLUX OF REFUGEES FROM EAST BENGAL—(*Contd*)

श्री रामदेव सिंह (महाराजगज) उपाध्यक्ष महोदय, बगला देश की समस्या हमारे राष्ट्र की समस्या है। जो कुछ आज बगला देश मे हो रहा है उससे पूरे हमारे राष्ट्र का जनजीवन प्रभावित है इससे कोई इकार नही कर सकता है। सत्तारूढ दल की नेता व देश की प्रधान मन्त्री श्रीमती इदिरा गाधी ने बारबार बगला देश पर विरोधी दलो के नेताओ की बठक बुलाई और उनके विचारो को समझा और जाना। लेकिन इदिरा जी जहा दो मास पहले थी आज भी वही है उससे एक कदम आगे नही गई है। कोई भी सक्रिय कार्यवाही उन्होने नही की है। मैं यह कहना चाहता हू कि आज इदिरा जी की सरकार भारत की यह सरकार एक बेशर्मी और राष्ट्रीय अपमान की सरकार है। वर्तमान भारत सरकार को राष्ट्र के लिए गौरव नही है। यदि उसे गौरव रहा होता तो जो नीति उसने आज अपनाई है वह नीति न अपनाई होती। उसके बदले मे भारत सरकार ने कोई दूसरी नीति अपनाई होती।

मैं पूछना चाहता हू कि आप ने तिब्बत को गवाया, कैलाश मानसरोवर को गवाया और हजारो मील देश की जमीन को आप ने चीन के कब्जे मे दे दिया तो यह राष्ट्र आप से जानना चाहता है और यह ससद् जानना चाहती है कि क्या अग्रेज जब इस देश को छोडकर गये थे तो उसमे से आपने कितना गवाया? आपने बराबर दब्बूपन की नीति और पाकिस्तान को खुश करने वाली नीति अपनाई। कच्छ की खाडी में से भी और कश्मीर मे से भी भारत सरकार ने कुछ अपना इलाका दिया, उनको चढ़ावा दिया लेकिन उसके बाद भी वह नही रोका जा सका है। आज आपने अखबार मे पढ़ा होगा कि पाकिस्तानी फौज द्वारा मेघालय की सरहद पर हमारे 9 सीमा सुरक्षा दल के जवानो को मार दिया गया और उनके साथ ही साथ 29 नागरिको की भी हत्या कर दी गई। असम के मुख्य मन्त्री द्वारा भारत सरकार से माँग की गई है कि वह उन इलाको से पाकिस्तानी फौजियो को खदेडने और उनकी टैरीटरी की पवित्रता को कायम रखने के लिए तात्कालिक कदम उठाये लेकिन भारत सरकार उसके बाद भी मौन है और भारत सरकार कुछ करना नही चाहती है।

आपको मै बतलाऊ कि सन 1953 मे डा० लोहिया ने लिखा था कि वह दिन आयेगा जबकि पूर्वी बबाल पश्चिमी पाकिस्तान के खिलाफ बगावत करेगा और उसके जुल्म, शोषण व अन्याय का विरोध करेगा तो उस दिन भारत सरकार की क्या स्थिति होगी? डा० लोहिया ने उन दिनो जो बतलाया था आज ठीक वैसे आचरण का प्रदर्शन भारत सरकार कर रही है। भारत सरकार आज कहती है कि वह खतरो से खेलना नही चाहती है और वह राष्ट्र को युद्ध मे घसीटना नही चाहती है। युद्ध छिड जाने से हमारी प्रगति रुक जायेगी, हमारा विकास रुक जाएगा। कृषि व अन्य आवश्यक वस्तुओ के उत्पादन की प्रगति रुक जायेगी और इस तरह देश को समृद्धि की ओर ले जाने वाली हमारी राह अवरुद्ध हो जायेगी। लेकिन मै भारत सरकार से और उसके प्रधान मन्त्री से पूछना चाहता हू कि क्या इस देस को गवा करके वह यहा पर खुशहाली ला सकती है? आपने बराबर इसकी कोशिश की कि ससार के अन्य राष्ट्र आपके साथ रहे लेकिन आज कौन आपके साथ है? दुनिया का कौन राष्ट्र आपके साथ है जरा यह तो बतला दीजिये। आप कहते है कि बहुत सगीन तरीके से हम बगला देश की सरकार को मान्यता देने के प्रश्न पर विचार कर रहे है। जरूर विचार कीजिये लेकिन हमको इसका विश्वास नही है कि आप बगला देश की सरकार को मान्यता प्रदान कर देगे। क्या आप बतला सकते हैं कि दुनिया के किस राष्ट्र को आपने अपना दोस्त बनाकर अभी तक रक्खा है? दरअसल आपकी जो वैदेशिक नीति है उसका दीवालीयापन आज साफ-साफ नजर आता है। दुनिया का कोई राष्ट्र आज आपके साथ नही है। यहा तक कि पडोसी नेपाली भी आपके साथ नही है। जिस नजर से

आपको वह देखता है, पडोसी चीन को वह दूसरी ही नजर से देखता है। इसकी जानकारी आपको अच्छी तरह से होगा। मैं नेपाल की बगल में रहता हूँ। मुझे पता है कि वहा की सरकार दूसरी के साथ गलबहिया डालने के लिए तैयार है। मैं आपको बतलाना चाहता हू कि बंगला देश को याह्या खा की सरकार कभी अपने कब्जे मे नही रख सकेगी। बगला देश उसके कब्जे से निकलने वाला है। बगला देश के निकल जाने के बाद क्या वह देश आपका दोस्त होकर रहेगा ? क्या वह हमारे साथ रहेगा ? हमारा कल का बिछडा हुआ हमारे खून से निकला हुआ हमारा कल का भाई, उसके साथ आपका जो व्यवहार चल रहा है, उस व्यवहार के चलते मुझे तो ऐसा लगता है कि वह आपका साथी नही होगा, वह दूसरे किसी के साथ चला जायगा। इस तरह की आशका आज इस देश मे है।

आप कहते है कि पुज्य गांधी जी कहा करते थे कि जो जुल्म और अत्याचार और अन्याय करता है वह जुल्मी और अत्याचारी तो है ही लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ एक कदम आगे बढ़ कर उनका कहना यह था कि वह भी जुल्मी है जो उसके जुल्म को सहन करता है जो उसकी जालीमाना हरकतो की बरदाश्त करता है। याह्या खा अगर बगला देश का विनाश करने वाला है, खूनी है, कातिल है, नादिरशाही भी अगर आज उसके सामने मात खा चुकी है, तो वह तो जालिम है ही लेकिन उसके साथ-साथ जिस तरह से आप चुप्पी साध कर बैठे हुए है, निष्क्रिय बैठे हुए हैं, निकम्मेपन का सबूत दे रहे हैं, नपुंसक नीति भारत की सरकार ने अपना रखी है यह भी एक जुल्म है और जालिमाना हरकत है। आप भी बगाल देश मे न्याय की रक्षा में आगे नही बढ रहे हैं।

मैं प्रधान मन्त्री जी से पूछना चाहता हूं कि क्या आपको इस राष्ट्र के गौरव का कुछ खयाल है, राष्ट्र के सम्मान का ख्याल है ? राष्ट्र के सम्मान को लेकर एक बात तो जरूर कही जाती है। यह कहा जाता है कि जो रिफ्यूजी आ रहे हैं, यह हमारी परम्परा है, हमारी सस्कृति है, हमारी सभ्यता है कि उनका भरणपोषण हम करे और इस अपने कर्त्तव्य को हम त्याग नही सकते है और वह ठीक भी है। लेकिन हिन्दुस्तान की क्या यह परम्परा नही रही है कि न्याय की रक्षा के लिए अपनी गर्दन भी कटवा दी जाए, अपनी गर्दन कटवा कर भी दुनिया की रक्षा की जाए ? मैं यह भी पूछना चाहता हू कि हिन्दुस्तान मे कोई दल है, या कोई व्यक्ति आपको नजर आता है जो जो आप जो भी कदम बगला देश की रक्षा के लिए उठाते हैं, उसके लिए आगे बढाते है, उसके रास्ते मे वह रोडे अटकाए, बेडी डाले, कोई रुकावट खडी करे, आपके कदम को पीछे खीचे ? इस देश मे और इस सदन मे देश के मासलो पर, राजनीतिक और आर्थिक मसलो पर हमारा आपसे विरोध हो सकता है लेकिन जहा तक देश की रक्षा का सम्बन्ध है, न्याय की रक्षा की बात है, सरहदो की रक्षा की बात है मै इन्दिरा जी को विश्वास दिलाना चाहता हू कि हिन्दुस्तान के सभी राजनीतिक दल, हिन्दुस्तान का एक-एक नागरिक आपके साथ कदम से कदम मिला कर चलने के लिए तैयार ही नही है बल्कि आप से एक कदम आगे बढकर चलने के लिए तैयार है, आपके हर किसी कदम की वह सराहना और समर्थन करेगा और आपको हर प्रकार का सहयोग देगा।

लेकिन आप उसे कर नही सकती हैं। आपने एक नीति अपना रखी है कि हिन्दुस्तान की सीमा सिकुडती जाए आप कोई कार्यवाही नही करेंगे। आज तक आप ने नही की है। हा लका में हुए विद्रोह को दबाने के लिए आपने अपना फौजी बेड़ा भेजा आपने हवाई जहाज तथा दूसरा सामान पहुँचाया। लेकिन इन लोगों की रक्षा के लिए, आजादी के लिए लड़ने वाले लोगों के लिए, कत्ल होने वाले लोगों के लिए, इन बहादुरों की रक्षा के लिए आप आगे क्यों नहीं बढ सकती थी ? क्या यह अपना कर्त्तव्य नहीं था क्या आप

[श्री रामदेव सिंह]

दिल्ली मे दुनिया के सभी उन राष्ट्रो की जिनकी सहानुभूति बगला देश के साथ है, बैठक नही बुला सकती थी ? आपको चाहिये था कि उनकी बातो पर विचार करके आप कोई निर्णय लेती और निर्णय लेने के बाद उसका कार्यान्वित करती। आपने अपनी सारी शक्ति लगाकर विश्व राष्ट्र सघ से कहा कि वह आगे हैं और हथियार तथा सेना दूसरे मुल्को से लेकर वहा शान्ति स्थापित करे और वही याह्या खा के जुल्मी कदम को रोकने के लिए, उसके खूनी पजो को रोकने के लिए आगे आए। आपके अपने सैनिक सरहदो पर काटे जा रहे है ? खाली प्रोटेस्ट कर रहे हैं। वे गोलिया चलाते है, बम फेकते है, हमारी सरहदो पर हमारे नागरिको को लूटते है, उनका खून करते है लेकिन हम क्या करते है, हम प्रोटेस्ट नोट भेज देते है। हमारी आकाशीय सीमाओ का तथा हमारी धरती का अतिक्रमण किया जाता है और हमे जवाब दिया जाता है कि जवानो को कह दिया गया है कि इसका जवाब वे दें। मैं यह जानना चाहता हूँ कि कितने उनके हवाई जहाज आपने मार गिराये है जब उन्होने नभ का अतिक्रमण किया। कितने उनके सैनिक या दूसरे लोग आपने गिरफ्तार किये जब उन्होने आपकी सीमाओ का अतिक्रमण किया ? असम की सरकार ने कहा है कि उसमे शक्ति नही है लडने की। असम की सरकार मे युद्ध करने की शक्ति होती तो वह युद्ध कर लेती। केन्द्रीय सरकार के अनुशासन मे उसको रहना पडता है, राज्य सरकारो को इस मामले मे आप पर निर्भर रहना पडता है। मैं इन्दिरा गाँधी जी से कहना चाहता हू कि आदमी जीवित रहते हुए भी मर जाता है और मर कर भी जीता है। बहादुर नौजवान जो बगला देश की आजादी के लिए लड रहे है और जिन्होने अपनी जाने कुर्बान कर दी हैं, वे मर कर भी जिन्दा है और इन्दिरा जी आपकी सरकार जिन्दा रह कर भी जिन्दा नहीं है, मर गई है। इस बात को आने वाला इतिहास लिखेगा। सारा हिन्दुस्तान अगर भस्मीभूत हो जाता है, यदि इस धरती पर एक भी इसान नही रहता, हमारा धन दौलत और हमारी एक भी जान आहुति पर चढ जाती और हमारी कार्यवाई से बगला देश की रक्षा होती तो मैं समझता हूँ कि न केवल बगला देश की रक्षा होती बल्कि हिन्दुस्तान की भी रक्षा होती। आपने तिब्बत का खून किया। फिर आज हमारी आजादी खतरे मे है। मैं इदिरा जी से निवेदन करता हू कि भारत की सरकार पर जो राष्ट्रीय अपमान और बेशर्मी के धब्बे लगे है, उनको वह धो दे और कोई ठोस और सक्रिय कदम उठाये। असम सरकार की माग पर बगला देश की रक्षा के लिए कुछ ठोस कदम उठायेगी तो हम सभी लोग आप के साथ होगे।

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh) Mr Deputy-Speaker the situation in Bangla Desh has really to be judged in the background of developments in the sub continent I am not referring to the historical background, to the past when the imperial power devided the sub continent and left behind a state from where they would be able to 'balance' India or to the subsequent developments where the colonial powers have consistently been helping a military build-up of Pakistan far beyond its requirements I am referring to recent events, to the elections in Pakistan, Ceylon and India where their peoples have unmistakably given their overwhelming support to three things to democracy, to change and to stability, and the parties and leaders they have supported are the people from whom they expect that democracy would be preserved, stability would be kept and rapid changes would be ushered in that the aspirations of the peoples would be realised

It was in this background, that when the expressed will of the people was attempted to be thwarted in Ceylon, that we went out in full support of the government established by overwhelming majority Therefore, it was only right, when a situation of the same kind was created in Pakistan, that we should have taken a similar stand.

It was in this background that I think this House unanimously passed the Resolu-

tion giving full sympathy and support to Bangla Desh. I welcome the statment that was made by the hon. Prime Minister the other day, which is a continuation of this sympathy and support that has been pledged by this House.

In talking about Bangla Desh we have generally not stressed the real situation in Pakistan. It is not only a question of the struggle of Bangla Desh, it is a question of the struggle of the people of Pakistan against the military rule, and it is a question of struggle for democracy and for establishing fundamental human rights. If you look at the figures of the elections, it will be quite clear that out of 320 seats, 169 in East Pakistan and 151 in West Pakistan, the Awami League of Mujibur Rehman commanded the support of 207. In the whole of Pakistan they had the majority in favour of democratic changes, and therefore it is not only a question of Bangla Desh. It is not a question of secession. In the six points that Sheikh Mujibur Rahman presented, they very first point talks of a Federation. Therefore, it is a question of the upsurge of the people of Pakistan against the military rule, and it is a question of our lending full support not to a secession as Pakistani strying to make out, but to the people of Pakistan in their struggle against the military dictatorship.

I would say that our support is in keeping with the traditional approach that we have had in international affairs, where we have always supported the people's effort for liberation from domination. And I think that never before, since independence, have our national interests and our ideals convenged so closely as they have done in Bangla Desh. Therefore, we cannot be mute spectators of what is happening in Bangla Desh when we have supported the people of South Africa against the policy of apertheid ; when we have supported armed intervention in the case of Southern Rhodesia, how can be sit back and not do any thing when a serious situation has arisen just across our borders, when our brethren who are striving for the same values which we have supported in the international forum are asking for help. Therefore, it is a question in which the action taken by this House if I may say respectfully, and the Government is in keeping with our policies, with our national interests and the ideals that we cherish.

Then, we have this big question of refugees, 5 million today, 10 million tomorrow, nobody knows how many will come and how much we shall have to spend on them and for how long. Therefore, it is not an internal affair of Pakistan.

My colleague, Shri Asoke Sen and many other hon. Members in this House and friends out side have brought out legal support for any action that we may take for the recognition of Bangla Desh and for saying that Bangla Desh is not an internal affair of Pakistan, and therefore I shall not go into it. But when large numbers of people are forced out of a country's borders into another country, it is not a question of internal affair, but a question of aggression. It is a question of moving a large number of people across the border, so that they are really lightening the economic burden there, so that Pakistan can balance the number of people in West Pakistan and East Pakistan, so that Pakistan, military regime can say that they have solved the problem of Bangla Desh and create problems for us. Problem not only of large number of people but also the question of their hopes and aspirations as to what is to be done to them. There is the question of the trampling of human rights ; there is the question of genocide there is also the question of uprooting of millions of people and millions more are being forced across the border. In these circumstances it is no longer an internal matter for Pakistan, nor is it an internal matter for India. It is really an international situation. If our efforts are to get the international community involved in it, we cannot say that it is an internal affair of Pakistan or of India ; we shall then not be able to bring in the international community. It is essentially a matter in which the world as such has to take interest.

It is from this point of view and I think rightly that the Government is seeking international support. It is not a question of trying to get some little money from same country, although I should say that the response to the U. N. Secretary-General's appeal has been, if I may say so, shocking. But even so, it is really a question of getting other countries involved in the problems of Bangla Desh and the problems of Pakistan because Pakistan is bound to use every tactic to prevent those people from going back. Therefore, we shall have to involve the international community in a

[Shri Dinesh Singh]

large way if we want to lighten this burden.

There have been several criticisms about the functioning of Government and of the Ministry. I thmk it is a question of reflecting what we think, how we would have wanted it done, how the Government should or should not have done it. The real issue is : is the Government action supporting the *status quo* that the military regime of Pakistan wanst or is the Government action supporting a situation in which change will take place, democratic institutions will be restored ? It is for the people of Pakistan to decide what association there will be ; whether Bangla Desh should remain independent or whether they should follow any other courses. It is really for the people of Pakistan to decide. We can judge our course from the actions of the Government, the people and parliament can see whether we are supporting the *status quo* or whether we are assisting ia the process of change.

One point is that we are losing time. In the first three weeks the newspapers were busy bnilding up a euphoria. I am afraid that we did not take enough steps to correct it. Those were the days for action which the locusts atc awav. We have therefore to redouble our efforts now and try to regain time and initiative that was lost in the first three weeks when we were reading in the newspapers of situations which were different on the ground than what they are today. Therefore, the efforts that have to be made now, have to be very much greater.

The question of recognition of Bangla Desh and the timing of it are really matters for the Government to decide I am not concerned about the legality of recognition Although there is no doubt in my mind that enough constitutional and legal points can be marshalled in support of recognition of Bangla Desh and if we were to recognise Bangla Desh to day there would be no international crisis. It will, in fact, give strength to the steps that we may inevitably have to take to try to redress the situation there.

But the real point is, what is it that we can do to reduce this pressure. If we had been able to assist and if the *Mukti Fauj* had been able to retain a large liberated area entirely and fully under their control. then these refugees could have been housed there. Then it would have been a pressure on Pakistan to find a solution. To day it is a pressure on us to find a solution. If these refugees had been in Pakistan, most probably there would have been no refugges coming out. If some would have to move out from the areas in which the Pakistani army committed atrocities they would go to another section of Bangla Desh, and it would have been for the Government of Bangla Desh to seek international support. They would have internationalised the situation. Today it falls on us to try to internationalise the situation within our borders, and that is going to be a fairly difficult task.

Therefore, I would say that even at this stage, if the *Mukti Fauj*, if the Bangla Desh Government, could in some way re-establish complete control over certain areas, then it would be for the refugees to move into these areas and for some solution to be found. But we cannot just sit back and watch. There has to be some action. We cannot go to the international community and talk in negative terms of what Pakistan is doing. There has to be a positive idea for which we must seek the support of the international community and that positive idea has to be evolved quickly if we are to get the support of the international community before even the progressive section ot the world community gets to accept a State of *status quo* as the imperial and commercial powers have got into supporting.

Only one point more. Whether this take two weeks or two months or two years, the people of Pakistan are bound to win in their struggle for freedom ; the people of Bangla Desh are bound to win in their struggle for independence, or any arrangement that they wish to establish. Therefore, it is for us to take this step ; that when the time comes, let the people of Pakistan, let the people of Bangla Desh, feel that we stood by them in this hour of need.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : As already announced, the Prime Minister would be called at 3.30. So, I would request hon. Members to try to be as brief as possible in their speeches.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, I

want to scotch the fallacious posture that has been put forth by the Government that the present confrontation between Bangla Desh and Pakistan will be converted into a confrontation between India and Pakistan if immediate recognition is given to Bangla Desh. Such a contention is either a comouflage for inaction on the part of the Government or it lacks assessment in depth. We are already in confrontation with Pakistan. Had it not been so, the Prime Minister herself would not have said that the problem of East Bengalees has become our internal problem. Has it not been a fact that Pakistan Radio is belching out accusations against India day in and day out ? Had it not been a fact, our Government would not have gone to the door of the UNO and to the door of any other international forum. It is not only the issue of refugees but on other issues also, it has become a confrontation between India and Pakistan, because India is just going to uphold the ideals of Bangla Desh as also uphold the national interests of our country. because we are being imperilled, politically, socially, economically and militarily by the activities of the Pakistan army as also the Pakistan people there.

If we give them recognition, at the moment, probably there will be no qualitative change. May be there will be a little bit ef emphasis in the degree of confrontation with Pakistan. But I do not understand why the Gevernment is fighting shy in accepting or acknowledging the fact because already we have given *de facto* recognition to Bangla Desh.**

Had it not been so, how did we get ourselves entangled, involved, in many ways, in the affairs of Bangla Desh and the freedom struggle of Bangla Desh ?

DR. RANEN SEN (Barasat) : Sir, this statement made by Shri Samar Guha should not have been made in the House. This is not a fact and should not be mentioned in the House in this manner.

This is doing disservice to the cause of Bangla Desh.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Go through the language I have used.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : You said**

It is not a fact.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have not said so. You have not heard me. You, gentlemen, are hard of hearing. I know what is to be said and what not to be said. I have gone to Mujibnagar and stayed there. I have not said what you are telling.**

It is a faet that there has been a shift. First our Government was saying "East Pakistan". Then our Government changed the vocabulary to East Bengal. But yesterday, both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister used not once but every time the words "Bangla Desh". So, it is a fact that we have already given *de facto* recognition to Bangla Desh. Had it not been so, why should they use the words "Bangla Desh" ? If that is so, why is the Government fighting shy to give formal recognition. If formal recognition is given, it will mean a quantum jump for the freedom struggle in Bangla Desh. It will qualitatively change the whole character of the freedom struggle there. It will electrify the patriotic people of Bangla Desh with a renewed confidence in the ultimate success of their struggle. It will galvanise the fighting spirit of the *Mukti Fauj*. It will fatally demoralise the already disheartened Pakistani Army of occupation. It will frighten the Muslim League, the Jamat-E-Islami and other collaborators of the Pakistan Army, who are now engaged in savage atrocities against women, youth, intellectuals, Awami League men and minorities general. It will embolden the civil servants and Government employees in Bangla Desh to resolutely continue their non-cooperation with the Martial Law Administration, It will frustrate the nefarious game of Yahya Khan to foist a puppet Government in Bangla Desh. It will create a faith in the people of Bangla Desh not to leave their homeland and thereby it will reduce the problem of refugee exodus. It will raise a hope in the minds of the Bangla Desh refugees in India about their going back to that count.y and thus enable them to bear hardship and suffering as refugees. It will frustrate the communal strategy of Yahya Khan, trying to create communal trouble in India and in Bangla Desh.

Recognition is not an end in itself. It is just a means. It is a means to see that the freedom struggle is completed, and completed expeditiously and in the shortest

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair—*vide* Col...

[Shri Samar Guha]

possible time. If the freedom struggle is protracted, the suffering of the people will increase and there is the grave danger of the communal war spreading. If m the communal war that is unleashed by Yahya Khan just to create confusion, if he wins in this communal war, the fate of India would be sealed. The politics of theocracy would be perpetuated not only in Bangla Desh but it will have its reaction in India also. If in this communal struggle Yahya Khan succeeds then not a single minority from India will go back to Pakistan. Already there are nearly 40 lakhs of refugees in India and I know from personal knowledge-during the last fifteen days I was in the border of Bangla Desh and I have entered Bangla Desh at many points, sometimes fifteen miles deep—that more than 50 lakhs of refugees are already on the run. They will be reaching the Indian borders within 10, 15 or 20 days. Then the volume of refugees would be near about 70 lakhs. If Pakistan turns to be a theocratic state, not a single refugee will return to East Pakistan. I also do not know the fate of the intellectuals and others who have taken shelter here. I know their nefarious game, According to today's papers thousands and thousands of people from West Pakistan are being transferred and transported to East Pakistan to fill the vaccum that has been created by the large-scale exodus of minorities to India.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : He should try to conclude soon. There are other members of the House who would like their views to be recorded. He should try to conclude in another five minutes.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I will try to be as brief as I can.

If recognition is given, it will formalise and regularise our diplomatic relations with the Government of Bangla Desh and spare India accusation by Pakistan and other powers of clandestine involvement in the affairs of Bangla Desh. Secondly, it will formally enable India to give military, political and economic assistance to Bangla Desh freely and openly as between two independent countries under mutual treaty obligation. Thirdly, India will be able to give straighway military training to *Mukti Fauj* in Indian territory. Fourthly, India, if necessary, will be able to send military experts, technologists and volunteer forces for directly helping *Mukti Fauj* in their liberation operations. Fifthly, India's decision will create international compulsion to initiate re-thinking in many world powers for giving recognition to Bangla Desh. Sixthly, it will give powerful impetus and freedom to the Government to start its political, diplomatic and military offensive against Pak army of occupation. Indian recognition to Baogla Desh will not automatically lead to recognition by UNO or other world powers but it is known that if India gives recognition it will certainly stimulate the process of recognition by other powers.

The question of legitimacy of sovereignty of Bangla Desh has been raised. I want to remind these experts on international law that no new nation was ever born in the dissertative theory of academicians in international law. All nations have been created by the suffering and sacrifice of the people and the blood of the martyrs with help from one or more world powers or under international compulsion. I say that most of the conditions for the legitimacy of sovereignty of Bangla Desh have been fulfilled. East Pakistan has been named as Bangla Desh with its own national flag, national anthem and national language. Also, the Government of Bangla Desh has been formed with the support of 99.6 per cent of the democratically elected representatives of the people.

In the last three months the civil administration of Bangla Desh has completely non-cooperated with the Pakistan authorities and has switched over its loyality to Bangla Desh. The Bangla Desh Government has formally constituted itself on the soil of Bangla Desh on the 17th April last in the presence of International Reporters. Bangla Desh Government has organised its own civil and police administration and defence forces. The Pak Mission in Calcutta has switched over its loyalty to the Bangla Desh Government. The Pak Government has failed to run the civil administration in Bangla Desh. Out of 62,000 villages in Bangla Desh, 45,000 villages are under the control of the supporters and civil administrators of the Government of Bangla Desh, though from a distance. The people of Bangla Desh are wholly non-cooperating with the Pak authorities.

There is a talk of political solution. I want to warn the Government that they should not echo the word "a political solution" that has been coined by some foreign powers. The people of Bangla Desh have already made the political solution for their fate. I have already said that they have given the verdict of the will of the nation by electing 99.6 per cent of the representatives of the Awami League. They have declared war ; they have declared independence. Nearly half a million freedom fighters and the people of Bangla Desh have shed their blood and tears. They have sacrificed their lives not just for allowing the reimposition of the shackles of slavery of West Pakistan upon the people of Bangla Desh.

There is only one political solution. That political solution may be to enter into negotiations, through some intermediary, with the West Pakistan Government about the withdrawal of the army of occupation of Pakistan from Bangla Desh, the repatriation of Bengali civil servants, military officers and other Bengalis who are in West Pakistan, and allowing them to constitute a Constituent Assembly of the elected representatives of Bangla Desh to frame their own national Constitution.

There is a lot of talk of war if recognition is given. I want to know from the Government. Is it not a fact that China has given recognition to the Cambodian Government in exile ? Is it not a fact that China has given recognition to the PR Government of South Vietnam ? Has South Vietnam declared a war against China or has Cambodia or Laos declared a war against China ? Recognition does not automatically mean that India and Pakistan will be at war. At the moment because of military, political and economic reasons and also as a result of a adverse international reaction against their atrocities it will not be possible for Pakistan to make any misadventure against India.

About China, it is known to everybody how China is fighting in Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. They will fight, if necessary, in Pakistan also with the last Pakistani. They will never be physically present anywhere. That is not unknown. The ping pong diplomacy of China and USA is also another factor that has to be taken into consideration.

But even if it means that as a result of recognition given to Bangla Desh there is an armed confrontation with Pakistan, as a nation which has to live with self-respect and honour and which wants to defend and safeguard its future, we have to take all the calculated risks of entering into that confrontation.

The revolution in Bangla Desh is the greatest politico-military event after partition. It has revolutionary potentialities. I ask Shrimati Gandhi whether she has the guts to seize these revolutionary potentialities to undo and resolve for good the tragedy and misery of partition, whether she has the guts to wipe out the politics of theocracy from this sub-continent from Khyber of Kohima. Has she the guts to seize this revolutionary opportunity ?

If Bangla Desh becomes a settled fact, a revolutionary change will take place in Pakistan. Then, it will be possible for us to have an understanding with all the three units in the Indian sub-continent to change our defence expenditure to socio-economic development.

Sir, it is an acid test for Shrimati Indira Gandhi. Hers is now an image of courage and decision. But if she fails in this fateful hour, I will say, posterity will draw out another image, an image of great lady who mastered expertise in cooking home politics quite well but failed to deliver the goods for the nation and for its future.

Lastly, these are the pictures of hundreds of thousands of mothers and sisters whose honour and flesh has been butchered by the Pakistani army. In the name of the mothers and sisters of Bangla Desh, I appeal to the Prime Minister to rise to the occasion and show her guts and take the fateful decision to save not only Bangla Desh but to ensure the future of India and seize this revolutionary potentiality to resolve the tragedies and miseries of the partion.

I will give these pictures to the Prime Minister.

DR. RANEN SEN : May I make a submission, Sir ? Again, I am going to request you to go into the record of the speech of Shri Samar Guha wherein he has mentioned**

That should be expunged. I would request you to go through the records. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : I have not said that. I have been wrongly quoted.

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You have denied that. You say that you have not said anything like that. If there is anything on record which suggests that, we will go through it and we will expuge it.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : On a point of clarification. I said**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shri Shiban Lal Saksena.

PROF. S. L. SAKSENA (Maharajganj) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I have known the Prime Minister since her childhood. I know hers is an image of indomitable courage, burning patriotism and quick decision. But I am very sorry to say that she has not risen to the occasion this time in this crisis. Her policy today is ostrich-like. She hopes that world opinion will assert itself and resolve the problem. She must know that no world opinion can influence Pakistan. When Pakistan has indulged in such a brutal carnage, how can it be influenced by any world opinion

I can appreciate her desire for avoiding war. But can she avoid it ? Today, we have got 4 million refugees ; tomorrow, we may have 10 million refugees and even more. Then, she will be forced to go to war against Pakistan. Can she avoid it ? If that is what has to happen, then why delay ? I think, she had a golden opportunity at the time we passed a unanimous resolution in the last session on 31st March to recognise Bangla Desh and give all the help possible. If we had given recognition to Bangla Desh immediately at that time and given arms and ammunition to the Mukti Fauj, Bangla Desh would have been a reality.

At that time we would have driven the Pakistan army out of the Bangla Desh in no time. Today you will have to make greater sacrifices. If you want to send back the refugees you must establish law and order there and provide security to the returning refugees. It is only possible when we send our forces to East Pakistan on a mission of mercy to end this continuing genocide and put Bangla Desh Government in full power. You should not be afraid of sending the army. It should be done immediately. Otherwise it will become more difficult. What would have been much easier on the 1st or 2nd of April has become more difficult ; and if you delay further it will become till more difficult.

The great powers, Britain, America and China are against you. Russia is not openly coming to your support. You have to take the risk yourself ; it is your own concern. Bangla Desh is your problem. If you have free Bangla Desh on your eastern border you will be safeguarded. America and Britain created Pakistan to keep us down as a third-rate power. How can you think that they will help you ? You must not be afraid of sending your troops there on a mission of mercy. Whatever may happen, ultimately we will have to go to war ; therefore, why delay this ? The number of refugees will go on increasing and this problem will become more difficult in future if you don't act now itself. Therefore, I say, you should send your troops on a mission of mercy without further delay.

You should get rid of the illusion that the world powers will come to your help and be able to influence Pakistan to take back the refugees. The world powers cannot influence Pakistan. It is we, who have to act today. If you want to send all the refugees back and make Bangla Desh safe for Bengalees, there is no way out except that you should send your troops on a mercy mission to end this genocide. You should not be afraid of sending your army, because you will have to send them ultimately.

SHRI B. K. DASCHOWDHURY (Cooch-Behar) : Sir, we are very much concerned with the affairs of Bangal Desh. It is not only Members of this august House and the people of India, but the whole world is very much concerned today about the affairs of Bangla Desh.

While welcoming the Prime Minister's statement made the other day, I find that there are certain points of firmness and determination but followed by hesitation. I quote what she said :

> "Conditions must be created to stop any further influx of refugees and to ensure their early return under credible guarantees for their future safety and well-being. I say with all sense of responsibility that unless this happens, there can be no lasting stability or peace on this sub-continent. We have pleaded with other powers to recognise this. If the world does not take heed, we shall be constrained to take all measures as may be necessary to ensure our own

**Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

security and the preservation and development of the structure of our social and economic life."

15.00 hrs.

It is a very bold statement indeed but at the same time we cannot find out what positive steps we have taken.

Simultaneously, we find from the newspapers that President Yahya Khan has made a press statement, stating it very clearly that he is not going to take back all those Indian destitutes or refugees who have taken shelter on the Indian order, but only those people who are truly Pakistanis. I do not know how we have to reconcile the two statements from the two statesmen of the two sides. On the one hand, there is the determination of the Prime Minister, and I feel that it is the determination of the people of India to create conditions of peace ; on the other, there is a strong statement made by the President Yahya Khan not to take all those Indian destitutes. I feel that it is really creditable that our Government are determined to create conditions of peace, so that all those Bongla Desh evacuees may go back to their homeland and live with peace, honour and with their fundamental human rights. Here seems to be an apparent struggle and confrontation between the two sides.

The question about what action should be taken by the Government has been well debated upon in this House and also outside. It is a crucial time that we are passing through ; it is a very delicate issue. Naturally, we have to consider many facts.

The hon. Member who initiated the debate referred to what happened in Turkey and what action the big powers took in similar circumstances. I would like to add just one or two more such instances. What happened in Spanish Cuba in 1898 ? At that time, President Mckinley took a very drastic step for the USA's self-defence. I may restate that President Mckinley sent a message to the American Congress, saying, "I have exhausted all the measures to relieve the country of the danger due to the intolerable situation created by Spanish Cuba, and the dangers are at our doorsteps, I am obliged by the Constitution and the law of the country to take action. I await your action". That was the message that he sent, and the American Congress passed a unanimous resolution demanding that 'Spain should and must withdraw from Cuba,' otherwise, 'the President was authorised to take legal action with the aid of the land and naval forces'. That was a similar situtation.

Today, it goes without saying that what is happening in Bangla Desh is similar. Intolerable conditions have been created in Bangla Desh. Not only has it been an affair of Bangla Desh, but it has crossed the boundaries and become an internal affair of ours also. The hon. Prime Minister was very right in making a statement to this effect.

Today it is not merely a question of the domestic jurisdiction of Pakistan, according to International law, under article 2, clause 7 of the UN Charter, but it is an internal problem relating to us as well.

We know what is happening in Bangla Desh. Practically, a million persons or so have been butchered and murdered for no fault of theirs. Mothers, babies, intellectuals, doctors, lawyers, professors, peasantry, all alike were massacred, and nobody was spared. What was the reason ? The reason was that the people wholeheartedly supported Sheikh Mujibur Rahman to uphold their fundamental rights, and to save them from the political and economic exploitation by the military rule of the Yahya Khan regime. That was their only fault.

It is not merely a problem before our people and before the hon. Members of this House, but it is a problem of freedom, morality and humanity. On many an occasion in the past, this Parliament had supported freedom movements and liberation movements in various parts of the world. Here is a fit case where we have to support the liberation movement and the support the cause of Bangla Desh, not only considering the facts of Bangla Desh but also our own self-defence and our own protection. Our economic life, our economic development and our planning, all seem to be affected very much by this.

The question of relief to the refugees has been well debated upon. It is not a question of spending a few hundred crores of rupees only, but it might go up to a thousand crores of rupees or even more.

If this goes on in this way, how will we be able to achieve our national objectives ? How will we be in a position to solve our own economic problems ? How will we be

[Shri B. K. Daschowdhury]

able to march ahead with our programme of *garibi hatao* ? All these things seem to be in danger of being thwarted or stopped.

So it is the crucial time for us to consider what further action we should take. In a similar situation in 1958, both the US and Great Britain sent troops to Lebanon and Jordon, of course at the request of the respective governments But the matter was raised in the General Assembly and it was found that 'it was not fair'. But they had to march their troops in to protect the rights of the people, those who were in Jordan and Lebanon.

What are the sanctions available under International law ? I will quote a few lines from Oppenheimer in this regard :

> "There is a substantial body of opinion and of practice in support of the view that when a state renders itself guilty of cruelties against and persecution of its nationals in such a way as to deny them fundamental human rights and shock the conscience of mankind, intervention in the interest of humanity is legally permissible."

The same view is upheld by many other jurists of international law, whom I would not like to quote now as it takes time.

What is the situation today ? It is not only a question simply of helping the Bangla Desh refugees. It is also a question of the policy we have to pursue. It is also a question of evolving a policy with firmness and determination to see that conditions conductive to the return of these refugees to their homeland are created. But in what way ? It is not enough to say that we should make sacrifices. We should do what we can to bring this about. We have to consider what other steps we should take. The whole world is looking to India to see what steps the India Government is going to take in this matter. I agree that the world powers are very hesitant to take any steps under such circumstances I agree that may be because of their game of power politics. But can we not draw sanction even from the UN Charter and go forward ? Can we not do so under international law ? Let us come to this point that if the whole world hesitates to take drastic action even to uphold the sanctions and to discharge the obligations enjoined by the UN Charter, should we, as a member of the UN, not go forward, saying that these steps are enjoined on us by the international body. Can we not go before the UN and say : 'What are we going to do? If you do not take this step under your own sanctions, in discharge of your own obligations, under your treaties and conventions, we are ready to take that action'.

I agree this may entail a confrontation. But what is going to happen ? Unless we take very determined steps, unless we go forward, ultimately we are going to suffer. It is not just a question of spending Rs. 200 crores ; for that matter, it may mean a thousand crores of rupees. But it also means something more than all that. What are involved are certain basic, fundamental human rights both in our own country and also in Bangla Desh. In such circumstances, what have we to do ?

Mr. Dulles speaking on the Suez issue in the General Assembly debate in 1956 said that 'a condition of peace must be created.' He added that 'peace is a coin which has two sides to it, one the avoidance of the use of force, and the other, the creation of conditions of peace'. He further added 'one cannot expect to get one side of the coin without the other'. Here, our Government seems to be very much determined to create conditions of peace, so that all Bengal Desh evacuees may go back to their homeland and the Bangla Desh people may get their right of self-determination and fundamental freedoms, but how to create that ? So, I would appeal to the Prime Minister and this Government to take further determined action, I dearly wish our Prime Minister will rise to the occasion and show her firmness, determination and statesmanship, as was shown by Bismarck in the recorded history, at least to save us from the intrelerable situation with which we are confronted today.

SHRI KRISHNA MENON (Trivandrum) : It is now 60 days since the armed might of Pakistan has been unleashed on a people who are unarmed and who are in no position to meet it. Those 60 days have been days of slaughter of thousands and thousands of people and more numbers fleeing from there. There is no point in recalling these facts as everyone knows them. I only want to say that the first time when we had a debate in this House, I along with many others expressed the view that we must

recognise this new State, not because it has all the paraphernalia of a State, but in order to stop war spreading on this continent, in order to prevent imperialist Powers fishing in troubled waters. I say with great respect that those views are still widely held and they appear to be right.

I do not yield to anybody in conceding that the Government has difficulties which are not usually felt by Members of Parliament or people who speak on a platform, but all I want to say is that there is a great deal of talk about the law of recognition. Recognition is not really a legal matter. You call in a lawyer and say it should be done by the afternoon. It is a political issue, a political issue which is not prohibited by any canons of law. There have been the cases of Yugo-Croatians and others. I will not repeat them because I have not got the time. All those attributes and necessities of recognition exist, political compulsion and the rest. I think it is not correct to say in this House or anywhere else that our attitude towards Bangla Desh is governed by a desire either to rescined partition or to send people across without passport and things of that kind. We have not done anything of that kind so far, but everyday the Government delays recognition, it finds that it becomes mere difficult. If you had done this before, people would have accepted it. After all, Pakistan has recognised what they call Azad Kashmir and nothing has happened very much. In the past we have been very particular, going out of our way, not to perform our obligations but to meet sesitiveness on the part of Pakistan. When some very over-zealous officials shut out waters many years ago, we not only apologised to them for something which we had not done, but even today we are supplying water to them to some extent.

This is a political issue. It is not a question of the Prime Minister's individual decision. What is to be done about it ? There is no doubt that some progress has been made, not because the Prime Minister used the words "Bangla Desh". This is a terminology which has been very much in the forefront, but much does not turn on that. The fact is that there is no difference opinion in this House or in the country broadly speaking in regard to the necessity of enabling the Bangla nation to attain its nationhood and express itself. Therefore, whether we have to say in criticism of the Government or by way of expressing minute differences should not be used by other people to say that even in India there is no unanimity of opinion ; there is the Parliamentary opposition whose business it is to oppose and, therefore, they are opposing the Government. This is not the position.

Therefore, I would say without moving an inch from recognition that if we do not recognise, who else do we expect to recognise ? People say that the Government of India is sending delegations asking other Governments to recognise. With what face do we ask anybody else to do something which we do not do ourselves ?

I was in Budapest last week. We found very few people knew anything about it. Generally it was regarded as a matter of internal affairs. How does it become an internal affair when three million people flee a territory, flee from a neighbouring country upsetting and changing the balance of economic, social, political and other factors, bringing the threat of war. Because the war machine that fights, the bombs and shells and everything else that are used in Pakistan are the same and are made in the same place, whether they are used in Pakistan or whether they are used in Viet Nam ; there is only one place from where all these things come ; the same biscuit factory send them out to every other place.

We found that there was very little knowledge about this matter. Nobody wanted to talk about it ; they had not heard about it. There were a large number of people who thought that this was a matter between Pakistan and India. Fortunately we found it very easy to dispel their misbelief. I am not saying this for a moment by way of criticism of our publicity or anything of that kind. The time has come for us to recognise that we have a special responsibility in this matter. If we do not recognise or take steps towards recognition, nobody else will ; they will say : India has not done and why should be rush into that position ? They will be even more sensitive to the idea. The Soviet Union, for example, may quite well say : we do not want to create a situation which gives the Americans an excuse to do what they are doing in Viet Nam ; they are quite right in that way.

The Prime Minister has said that we would recognise Bangla Desh at the appropriate time. Even while we let the world know that, I think the time is appropriate now and we should recognise them. At any

[Shri Krishna Menon]

rate we should take such steps as may not amount to recognition but will lead to recognition. I am not trying to water down the immediate necessity for recognition. But it is far better to get something done, that is to say, through information and other offices ; these offices should be opened up not only in our country in a large way ; we should offer facilities for them in other places because no one else would. That is the only way in which it could be known outside. I am glad to think that large sections of the American opinion mostly prompted by circumstances of the racial agitation and anti-war compaign against the war in Viet-Nam have been sympathetic on this question ; they have said that slaughter anywhere is like slaughter everywhere ; war somewhere leads to war everywhere.

I come to another aspect and I hope the Foreign Minister would not think that I am taking the attitude of I told you so. We should have withdrawn our diplomatic representatives long time back ; but we waited to be kicked out. We could have walked out. Instead of that we were pushed out. The word reciprocity has been used by my good friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta. It is a dangerous word in this particulal connection. Our people in Dacca are diplomatic personnel covered by the Vienna Convention but the Bengal people here who have defected from the Pakistani mission are people seeking asylum and they are entitled to be here. Pakistan has no right to ask them back under any international law. Under the law and practice of asylum they are entitled to be here. It is a great disgrace for our country to barter them away for that purpose. On the other hand we have a right to demand that those other people should be repatriated.

It is also important that in regard to the question of the so called refugees anybody who takes the attitude that we are providing succour to them is really getting away from the realities. What else would you do ? The only way you deal with people fleeing from terror, fleeing from neighbouring country is : you let them in or shoot them. That is the situation that we were faced with in Goa and we decided to shoot the Portuguese rather than shoot our own people. There is no particular virtue in this matter. It has imposed great economic burden upon us which should be shared by the world as a whole. I think the time has come for the Foreign Minister to summon all his ambassadors in sensitive countries for personal consultations so that his own personality could be impressed upon them to convey to the capitals our concern in this matter. This cannot be done merely by morse messages or anything of that character. This is a time when it should be done even from the point of view of making a political gesture, making people believe that we are so concerned about it. Our ambassador in Washington, our High Commissioner in Britain and our man in Yugoslavia and Arab countries should be called—not every one of these people but those who are in sensitive areas—and Government's views should be deeply impressed upon them and they should know the Prime Minister's stand : we do not intend to keep quiet for ever.

Then comes the question ; in what way we can assist them. Anything that we say here should not be used by the others, in the sense that one should not say in this House what is not a fact. Some say that these men are travelling on Indian passports. That is not true. Our passports are for our citizens. Even if we recognise them, we should not give them passports, because they are not our citizens ; they are citizens of other countries. They may travel under papers given by any friendly Government ; given by Afghanistan or given by anybody else. So they may travel on travel papers for those purposes. The size or the dimension of this aspect is important. It is not sufficient for two men who have defected from the Pakistan mission to say that there is some information in Delhi. It is good as far as it goes. But the dimension and the impact it makes should be sufficiently large and we have nothing to be ashamed about it in this matter.

A mighty army which is ruthless—not mighty in the context of the armed might of India—but mighty in the context of the defenceless people in Pakistan is acting. All this talk of war is there. If a war comes we take it ; war is not a remedy. It is a calamity which we meet when it comes. There is no guarantee, there is no insurance, that if we do not recognise Bangla Desh, Pakistan would be at war or somebody else would not intervene. That has to be considered on its own. Therefore, no further time should

be lost in the recognition of these people, either fully diplomatically or step by step towards it. The Government must be aware and I speak with reserve in this matter—that it is partly due to the fact that were recognition possible and necessary, we have been playing slow as in the case of the German Democratic Republic and various other places.

Since my time is short, I do not dwell at length. If one's voice could be heard further than this chamber, in Bangla Desh, I hope there will be movement in that area also. It is quite true that the Awami Party has polled a large number of votes practically to the extinction of all others, but this is not a situation that arises out of the election. It is a national revolution, and the election was an incident in this matter. If they are to make any impact upon public opinion abroad, let us make it easier for the Government of India to come to a decision. I cannot advise them ; I can only talk for myself. There should emerge in Bangla Desh without any further delay a government which would absorb into themselves people who represent, or rather, not only represent but reflect in themselves the entire population ; may be the communist party or Maulana Bhashani's party or may be the war leaders, because in a revolutionary government, war leaders are members of defence as in the case of the Provisional Revolutionary Government of Viet Nam. In South Viet Nam, for instance, there is no question of a liberation front. It is just the most overwhelming party. But still, they have come out to the world and said, we are willing to have a government composed of everybody except two or three men like Ky who have murdered those people and who are known collaborationists, and others with whom nobody can sit in the same room and so on. There may be individuals like that. But there should emerge in Bangla Desh some sort of government which can come and say to the people, this is a new revolutionary government that has come up, which would create a new situation with regard to some new States that have been coming out of the struggle, like Angola and some other States, Viet Nam and so on. It should come in the same line of thinking as such. That is another thing that could happen.

Then there is the question of our encouraging those who flee from terror, who are ablebodied, or persuading them to go back, in order not merely that it must lighten the burden upon us, because the moral effect of ablebodied people staying away from the country fighting, is a thing to be considered. There are no refugees from South Viet Nam and some other countries. Therefore, those ablebodied persons should be told about the conditions of war and how they could go back and fight on as best as one can.

It is not for me to say in this House as to in how many other ways the liberation forces should be assisted. It will not be part of our duties so long as we do not recognise.

There is some doubt in Government circles whether recognition by itself offers any further assistance or further sympathy than this country is already giving. My submission is, once that country is recognised, then the question either of people going from here as volunteers or giving armed assistance, not in the sense of expeditionary force but in the sense of lending arms and giving other facilities—they become legal. Now it is a matter of doing it in some other way which is both inefficacious and which would not fit in with our ways of thinking. As I said, if we do not recognise, nobody else will.

Much has been said about danger to ourselves. So far as that is concerned, there are so many dangers and we have to face them when they come. I do not think our minds should be inhibited on this question by thinking that this balances or redresses the evils of partition. Nothing of that kind. I do not know if there is any responsible person in this country who wants that we should take over territories given at the time of partition. I remember Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru saying in this House, "I do nat want and part of Pakistan. I have troubles of my own. I do not want to take theirs on." We as a large country have our problems and this is not an issue of annulling the partition or creating a counter-poise against communal ratios and things of that character. It is a question of trying to deal with the situation as far as the apparatus of war is concerned.

I think it is right and proper, appropriate and necessary, that our Diplomatic Missions shouid exert the greatest pressure that is possible on Britain on the one hand and on the United States on the other in the total stoppage of arms supplies, be-

[श्री जगन्नाथ राव जोशी]

गाली देकर होर्डर्ज को गाली देकर काम नहीं चला सकती है । गवर्नमैंट विल हैव टू बिहैव ।

श्री शशि भूषण : अब बिल्ली थैले से बाहर आई है ।

श्री जगन्ननाथ राव जोशी : आज जो स्थिति पैदा हो गई उसको वार्ड आफ करने के लिए All essential commodities have to be made available through the fair price shops at the lowest cost to the common man.

यह मशीनरी गवर्नमेंट ने तैयार करनी है । तब जाकर कुछ काम होगा । लांग टर्म साल्यूशन की दृष्टि से केवल री-एप्रेजल करने से काम नहीं चलेगा । हमें एक उत्साही मंत्री योजना के लिए मिले हैं । हमारी उनसे बड़ी आशायें थीं । लेकिन बैनिश पावर्टी वाला जो नारा था वह बैनिश मिनिस्टर्ज में तबदील होता जाता है । एक जाता है दूसरा आता है । इसलिए मैं सरकार से कहता हूँ कि उसको कम्पलेसेंट नहीं होना चाहिए, उसको वाकई में सीरियस होना चाहिए । उसको ऐसे कदम उठाने चाहियें जिनसे देश के सामने जो एक बड़ी समस्या है, भुखमरी की जो सम्भावना पैदा हो गई, वह टल सके, वह दूर हो सके ।

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI K. R. GANESH) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, in answer to the questions raised by the hon. Members opposite, the Finance Minister will reply because this is a very serious debate and we are seriously concerned about this problem.

I have ventured to intervene in this debate because I have been sitting and listening to various speeches that the hon. Members have made. There are certain points raised which I wish to emphasize. We on this side of the House also share the concern which the hon. Members on the other side have shown about the rise in prices. We are also very conscious of the fact that we have made a pledge to the people that prices have to be kept a stable and it is necessary to save the vulnerable sections of society so that there is no erosion of the income that they are having.

There has been unanimity on various facts that have been given. The fact and figures that the hon. Members have placed before this House are drawn from Government documents. The Government itself has given these facts. There is no doubt that there has been rise in prices ; there is no doubt that the country is concerned about it and there is no doubt that it is creating hardship so far as the vulnerable sections of the society are concerned.

It may also be necessary to state that for some time, between June, 1970 and May, 1971, there has been some stability in the prices. We have gone through the entire period of last year. It is now for the last two or three months that this problem of rise in prices has come in this accentuated and exaggerated form. For the last two or three months, this has become a very serious problem which is causing a very serious concern.

It also appears that a psychosis that is being created, a climate that is being created, a trend that is being given to the debate, which has some sort of a motivation behind it. Without in any way minimising the seriousness of the price situation, it looks as if that it happens whenever Parliament opens, in every session of Parliament, there is one issue or the other. The Simla Accord issue misfired ; it became a damn squib and some issue had to be found on which to concentrate...(*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : Where is the motivation ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Kindly do not attribute any motive. This is a serious debate ; it is a serious issue.

SHRI K. R. GANESH : I am not imputing any motive...(*Interruption*)

SHRI JAGANNATHRAO JOSHI : How can there be any motivation on such a serious issue ? (*interruption*)

SHRIMATI GAYATRI DEVI OF JAIPUR : I do not understand why he should attribute a motive to this particular debate ? Is it simply because members here felt that this issue should be discussed in this

I thank you for giving me this opportunity to participate in this debate.

MR. SPEAKER · The hon. Prime Minister

श्री जे० बी० घोते (नागपुर) · अध्यक्ष महोदय, इस सदन मे जो डिबेट चल रहा है उस मे हिस्सा लेने के लिये मैंने अपने पक्ष की ओर से कल ही अपना नाम दिया था। इसके बावजूद भी मेरा नाम यहा पर नही पुकारा गया। इस सदन की कार्रवाई मे हिस्सा लेने का मेरा अधिकार है और अपनी पार्टी को रिप्रेजेन्ट करने का अधिकार है। आप मुझको उस अधिकार से वचित नही कर सकते। ऐसी स्थिति मे मेरी आप से प्रार्थना है कि इस हाउस की कार्यवाही मे हिस्सा लेने का जो मेरा अधिकार है, और जो बगला देश का सवाल है, जो हमारे देश का ही नही, बगला देश का ही नही, अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय सवाल है,उसके ऊपर अपनी दलील पेश करने, इस सवाल के ऊपर अपने विचार प्रकट करने और अपने पक्ष को रखने का जो हमारा अधिकार है, कास्टिट्यूशन ने जो अधिकार मुझे दिया है, आप के रूल्स ने जो अधिकार मुझको दिये हैं, उस अधिकार को आप मुझ से छीन नही सकते। मेरी आपसे दरख्वास्त है कि आप को मुझे थोडा समय देना ही चाहिये।

अध्यक्ष महोदय . आपका अधिकार तो सब मानते हैं लेकिन कल जो समय रखा गया था उसको बढाया गया। आज सुबह यह तय हुआ था कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर को 2 बजे बोलना है। उसके बाद डेढ घटे समय और बढाया गया और अनाउंस किया गया कि प्राइम मिनिस्टर साढे तीन बजे बोलेगी। (व्यवधान) बहराल जिन सदस्यो को आज समय नही मिलेगा उन को बजट के समय पहले बुलाया जायेगा।

श्री जे० बी० घोते : सदन मे जिन मतदाताओ ने मुझे चुन-कर भेजा है उन्होने अध्यक्ष की शक्ल देखने के लिए नही भेजा है।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : आप अभी नये आये हैं ..

श्री जे० बी० घोते : मै नया आया हू, यह मै कबूल करता हू। लेकिन आप की शक्ल देखने के लिए नही आया हू।

अध्यक्ष महोदय वह अच्छा भी नही है।

श्री जे० बी० घोते अध्यक्ष महोदय, मै आप से कहना चाहता हूँ कि आप की शक्ल से मै खुश भी नही हू। आप खास तौर से इसको देखिए कि जब मतदाताओ ने मुझे यहा भेजा है तो आप की शक्ल देखने के लिए नही भेजा है। मैं नया आया हू, इसमे कोई शक नही, यह जाहिर है। इसके बावजूद भी मैं पहली बार ....

अध्यक्ष महोदय आप बैठ जाइये। शक्ल तो हम आपस मे किसी की देखने नही आए हैं। वह मेरी और आपकी मिलती जुलती है, इसलिए कोई खास बात नही है। एक दूसरे की शक्ल मे कोई खास फर्क नही है।

श्री जे० बी० घोते . शायद एक दूसरे के दिल भी एक हो सकते हैं, लेकिन हम दिमाग एक कर ले और इन्साफ की बात करे। मैं नया जरूर आया हू लेकिन आप से कहता हू कि मैं आज आप का आदेश मानूगा। मै आपका आदेश मान रहा हूँ, लेकिन अगर इसके बाद आपकी ओर से ऐसा ही अन्याय होता आया, तो आप को हाउस मे ला ऐड आर्डर सिचुएशन फेस करनी होगी। मै कहना चाहता हू कि बगला देश के बारे मे हमारी जो भूमिका है उसको मान्यता मिलनी चाहिये। आज आप गैर-इन्साफ की बात कर रहे हैं। यहां पर जो "सत्यमेव जयते" और 'फर्मचक्र प्रवर्तनाय' लिखा हुआ है वह ढोग है, वह एक स्वाग है। केवल आज मैं आपका आदेश मानता हूँ। उसके बाद जब भी अवसर आयेगा, नियम के अनुसार इन्साफ के अनुसार, आपको हमे वक्त देना होगा नही तो मैं आप की बात नहीं मानूगा। आज आपका आदेश मानते हुये, आपका निषेध करते हुए, धिकार करते हुए, मैं बैठ जाता हू। (व्यवधान)

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अब आप बैठ जाइये।

श्री जे० बी० धोते : मुझे मालूम है कि किसी के नाम से पत्थर भी तैरते हैं। इस चुनाव में जो सारे पत्थर तैरें हैं और यहां पर मौजूद हैं, मैं उनकी परवाह नहीं करता। आज इंदिरा के नाम पर जो पत्थर तैरे हैं वे यहां क्या बात करते हैं? मैं फिर से कहता हूं कि इंदिरा के नाम पर जो पत्थर यहां चुनकर आये हैं, मैं उनकी परवाह नहीं करता।

THE PRIME MINISTER, MINISTER OF ATOMIC ENERGY, MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (PRADHAN MANTRI, PRAMANU URJA MANTRI, GRIH MANTRI TATHA SOOCHANA AUR PRASARAN MANTRI) (SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI): Mr. Speaker, Sir, may I express my deep appreciation of the sentiments voiced on all sides of the House in regard to the struggle of Bangla Desh? I fully realise that even though some hon. Members have used harsh words, they have done so out of deep emotion and feelings of concern. They have reflected the anguish which we and the entire country feels at the tragic and heart-trending happenings in Bangla Desh. My government and I share that anguish the deep concern.

It is only natural that with our own tradition of love of freedom, our involvement with the values of democracy and human rights, we should feel deeply concerned when these values are crushed.

We have heard much talk of democracy. The Allies claimed that the Second World War was fought to save democracy. But when democracy is so flagrantly and so brutally being destroyed, we do not hear much comment, nor do we see the sort of spontaneous strong responses which the situation warrants. Could there be a greater or a clearer expression of democracy than the one we witnessed in the elections in Pakistan? Let me remind the House that although the elections were held under the rules formulated by the military regime, immediately afterwards military repression was used mercilessly to halt the process leading to the formation of a democratically elected government in Pakistan.

We are told by some countries that while they may disapprove of what is being done by the military rulers, they cannot be a party to the disintegration of Pakistan. Is it suggested that we wish the disintegration of Pakistan? Have we not, as many Members have pointed out, at every step tried not only for propriety in our relationship but also for friendship?

If there is a struggle between the two parts of Pakistan, it is certainly not of our making but of the rulers of Pakistan. Is it anybody's contention that the methods being used today can achieve any integration or stability, worth the name, now or in the future?

The question of secession is also raised, if I may say so. This is a distortion of facts. It is conveniently forgotten that the majority of Pakistan's people live in the eastern region. In a democratic system, the majority does have certain rights. They cannot be accused of secession if they assert those rights. However, if today there is such strong feeling amongst our people, it is not merely because the democratic rights and liberties of 75 million people are being crushed but because of the damaging effect which this cruel tragedy is having on our entire country, economically, politically and socially.

This is the reality of the situation. It is not propaganda or the figment of anyone's imagination. Our experience of the influx of refugees and the preposterous propaganda by Pakistan has reinforced the fact that what is happening in Bangla Desh does have many sided repercussions on our internal affairs. That is why I have said that this cannot be considered merely as an internal problem of Pakistan. It is an Indian problem. More, it is a world-wide problem. The international community must appreciate the very critical character of the situation that has now developed.

Any failure to do so may well lead to disastrous consequences. For what is happening in Bangla Desh is not just a political or an economic problem. It is a problem of the very survival of the people of that whole area, the people of Bangla Desh.

It is a problem created by calculated genocide that is resulting not only in the murder of tens of thousands of men, women and children but also forcing many more to seek refuge and shelter in India. It is a

problem that threatens the peace and security of India and, indeed, of South-East Asia. The world must intervene to see that peace and security is re-established and maintained.

As hon. Members know, yesterday, there was a similar debate in the other House. I had to sit there also for a part of the time and, so, I could not listen to all the speeches which were made here. I was sorry, however, to hear some hon. Members take even this opportunity to cast aspersions on our Foreign Office. I must deplore this tendency to try and find an easy way out by blaming the services. I do not say that we have not made mistakes or that all our representatives are always upto the mark. When there is a mistake, we should certainly find fault. But constant criticism is disheartening and demoralising. We should not blunt the instruments with which we have to function. Our work here and abroad has to continue. We do realise that any help given to the rulers of Pakistan will be used against the innocent people of Bangla Desh.

On this occasion our representatives abroad have worked hard and have done excellent work. They have been as effective as they could possibly be in the prevailing circumstances. Some Governments have set views, and even if their sympathies are roused, they are not often willing to take a stand on a matter such as this. I would like to say that all our services engaged in dealing with the present situation have shown fortitude and a sense of dedication.

If it gives some solace to hon. Members to abuse the Government and blame them for lack of courage, for lack of direction and even of understanding, I certainly do not want to deprive them of this comfort. To some Members, guts are equated with voice-power and the use of passionate words. I wish life were so simple.

Now, this Government may have many faults ; but it does not lack courage nor is it afraid of taking a risk if it is a necessary risk. As I have said many times over, we are not merely concerned with the legal aspect of this situation or, indeed of any situation. We are concerned with one thing and one thing only—our own national interest and security, and naturally that of the heroic people of Bangla Desh. That is why it is important to act calmly. The situation is far too grave for anything else.

The word 'recognition' has echoed from every side, as if recognition by itself could solve the many difficulties which confront the people of Bangla Desh or the many difficulties which our country faces, especially our States on the border, that is, West Bengal, Assam, Tripura and Meghalaya. We have given deep and anxious thought to all aspects of this question. It is, as my colleague has said, constantly under review. We are not writing to see that what other countries will do in the matter. Whatever decision we take in this, or other issues is guided by our own independent assessment of the situation and how our interests in the broadcast sense are served.

Yesterday I spoke in very deliberately measured words of our present difficulties and of the likely dangers and burdens, not because I am or ever have been afraid of burdens or of danger, but because I want hon. Members to think deeply about all these matters.

Danger can be faced only when one is prepared for it. This,—as I said previously and I should like to repeat,—is no time for party rivalry. We must stand together ; we must help one another in the economic and other tasks which confront us. Communal tendencies must be curbed. All parties, I think, must help to ensure that the question of Bangla Desh and of the refugees is not reduced to a communal level but is kept on its true level, which is a national and an international one.

I shall continue to keep in touch with the Leaders of the Opposition and with other Members of this hon. House on these questions and developments. I hope that Members will feel free to come to see me to express their view or whatever knowledge they have on the subject. In the meantime. there is not much else that I can say.

I would only say, let us not lose heart. Let us have faith in ourselves and in our people. Let us have faith in the courageous people of Bangla Desh and in their determination to fight for their rights. No great task is achieved without sacrifice. There is an old saying :

> "Is experience gained with a song ?
> No, it takes all that a man has."

Sacrifice and hardship there must be, for all who fight for freedom or for justice or

[Shrimati Indira Gandhi]

for a great cause. But I have no doubt that the spirit of man and the spirit of freedom cannot be vanquished. We must face this entire problem with confidence, and as I said, do what we have to do with calm and deep thought and with unity amongst ourselves.

SOME HON. MEMBERS *rose*—

MR. SPEAKER : I shall allow just one or two questions.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Alipore) : In terms of our own national security, there appears to have been a sudden accentuation of the crisis, in the light of the news that has come today from Assam. A statement has been made in the Assam State Legislative Assembly by the Chief Minister of that State wherein he has made serious revelations of large-scale Pakistani intrusions into Assamese and Meghalayan territory seizure of several villages and killing of several of our citizens as well as of the border security force personnel ; he has made an appeal in the State Assembly, as reported in the press, to the Central Government to take immediate action to see that the intruders are prevented and our own territory is properly defended. I would like to know what the latest position is and what we are doing in the matter.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already admitted a calling-attention-notice on that.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : This is a very urgent matter and, therefore, we want to know it. There is a general state of panic and a feeling of uncertainty has been created by the report of the Chief Minister for the first time in his own State Assembly, where he has been brought to a position where he has to make a public appeal.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : He has appealed to the Centre. It has come out in banner headlines in the newspapers.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : It is true that there was an intrusion in part of Assam, and the Chief Minister has phoned to me. But we sent immediate help, and the intruders were driven out. The situation is under control. They were driven out by five O'clock the day before yesterday.

SHRI BISWANARAYAN SHASTRI (Lakhimpur) : I have seen personally the problems of the refugees. They have no proper shelter. Particulary in the Dalu area, there are more than 1,20,000 refugees, but there is shelter available only for about 40,000 or 45,000 people. I have learnt from the Relief and Rehabilitation Commissioner of Meghalaya that tents and other things would be supplied by the end of June. May I know whether Government's attention has been drawn to this matter and they are giving serious thought to this matter.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND REHABILITATION (SHRAM AUR PUNARWAS MANTRI) (SHRI KHADILKAR) : I had already made a detailed statement on this yesterday. We have already placed orders for 50,000 tents, and every week we get at least, 3000, and we have supplied these. In addition, about 10,000 tarpaulins have been ordered. I know that there are some places where the rush is so great and some people find some difficulty for two or three days in getting shelter.

If there is any deficiency and if it is pointed out, we shall certainly remove it. I am in constant touch with the Chief Minister of Meghalaya every day ; every day almost he is giving me a ring. We are in touch with him, and I have assured him that all these deficiencies will be removed.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO (Mahendragarh) : Since this problem of refugees is already colossal, and 60,000 are coming in everyday, do Government propose to introduce any family planning over there ?...(*Interruptions*) Secondly...

MR. SPEAKER : I am sorry. I do not think we should treat this subject so lightly. He had better practise it himself.

SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Since there is no prospect of the refugees going back in the near future, what would be the position about citizenship of the children born to them in Indian soil ? This is a very important question.

SHRI A. K. SEN (Calcutta-North-West) : Let us not be frivolous.

SHRI DINESH CHANDRA GOSWAMI (Gauhati) : There has appeared a newspaper report that an IAF officer has been arrested in Borjhar airport for passing on information to Pakistan. Is Government contemplating serious steps so that spying is not done in that most sensitive and strategic area of Assam ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : Any case of spying is always treated with the utmost seriousness, whether in Assam or anywhere else in the country.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : There is a feeling among certain sections of the people that the India Government is not recognising Bangla Desh because it does not want confrontation with China or a war with Pakistan. What is the actual truth in it and is the Prime Minister going to declare here and how that India is not afraid of China or of pakistan ?

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : This point has been answered on many occasions.

SHRI PILOO MODY (Godhra) : She has said more than that ; that she is not afraid of Banerjee. What more do you want ?

SHRI SAMAR GUHA (Contai) : It has been reported in Calcutta that Mr. Mahdi Masud, former Dy. High Commissioner for Pakistan in Calcutta, is indulging in serious communal activities, instigating communal troubles there in collaboration with the Yahya Khan regime. Gen. Yahya Khan is trying to create communal troubles in India, in West Bengal in particular. What steps have been taken against Mr. Masud to prevent him from abusing his freedom in Calcutta ?

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : He should be arrested and all the communal organisations in India should be banned.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : On the other hand, he is being given VIP treatment.

SHRI SAMAR GUHA : Yes.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : The hon. Member told me about this yesterday. We are looking into the matter.

SHRIMATI BIBHA GHOSH (Nabhadwip) : I come from the border area. As regards the refugees who are coming in, there is no proper authority to issue border entry slips to them, with the result that they are not allowed to get entry into the camps. They have been going from camp to camp. Most of them are women and children. Is there any arrangement there under which at the border posts there is a proper authority to issue to them these entry slips so that they do not have difficulty in getting admitted to camps ?

16.00 hrs.

SHRIMATI INDIRA GANDHI : So far as I know, always all such entrants are being registered except some who manage to avoid registration. Although my colleague, the Minister for Rehabilitation, is doing all he can to provide tents, tarpaulins etc., there is no doubt that we are not fully equipped to deal with such a large influx. So, there is bound to be discomfort and hardship which we are trying to minimise to the extent possible.

16.01 hrs.

MOTION RE: ANNUAL REPORT OF UNIVERSITY GRANTS COMMISSION FOR 1968-69
—(*Contd.*)

MR. SPEAKER : The House will now resume discussion of motion re: annual report of University Grants Commission for 1968-69.

Shri Dhandapani.

*SHRI DHANDAPANI (Dharapuram) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, under Section 18 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 the Report for the year 1968-69 of the Commission is now under discussion and many hon'ble Members have referred to the valuable suggestions made by eminent educationists of the country.

*The original speech was delivered in Tamil.

[Shri Dhandapani]

On behalf of my Party, the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam, I would like to say a few words about the functioning of the University Grants Commission. We regret very much that the U. G. C. is functioning under the aegis of the Central Government and all its day to day activities are under the control of Central Government. We would very much like that this Commission should be free from any influence of the Government here and function independently and autonomously.

Today, the students of Medicine, after completing their precribed course, are given practical training as House Surgeons in various hospitals for a period of one year. If such a facility is extended to the students of Engineering also and they are given practical training either during the course of their studies or after completion, it would facilitate them in having greater job opportunities, which in turn will reduce the rigours of unemployment among the engineering graduates.

A number of Colleges and Universities have been established in various parts of the country. But there are no separate Universities for Medicine and Engineering. If separate Universities for both these disciplines are established, then they will receive greater and more intensive attention and the standared of teaching as also research facilities will receive a fillip. I therefore, request that in the coming years the U.G.C. should formulate plans for establishing separate Universities of Medicine and Engineering.

If the State Government want to start a new University, they have to seek the permission of the U. G. C. All of us are aware that it is a difficult task for the State Government to get this permission. This power which is vested in the U. G.C. acts as a stumbling block to the aspirations of the State Government. On the other hand, the Commission is also a mute witness if any State Government starts a new Univeristy. This goes to show the futility of having such a power without exercising it to any degree. To given an example, the State Government of Madhy Pradesh sought the permission of the U. G. C. to start a new University in the State. But, the U. G. C. refused the permission to the State Government. Inspite of that, the State Government started that University, which is today functioning well. Here. I would like to quote from the Report of the U. G. C. as to what they had to say about this :

> "The question of establishing new Universities may be considered only were the existing universities cannot cope with the increasing number of students coming from the schools and on compelling academic and administrative grounds. The Commission considered the proposal of the Government of Madhya Pradesh for the establishment of University in Rewa and expressed the opinion that since the State already had 8 universities where the standards of teaching and research had to be strengthened, there was little justification for the establishment of another University at the present stage. The State Government however, went ahead with the establishment of the University and named it as Avadesh Pratap Singh University."

I would like to point out here that the U. G. C. has now recognised and approved this new University.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Professiors and Lecturers of Colleges under private management are not getting the U. G. C. scales of pay. I would also like to add that the U. G. C. is discriminating against these professors and lecturers. I would also add here that certain colleges and universities get donations from foreign countries. The U. G. C. must see that these donations are utilised for the improvement of academic standards. The conditions laid down for receiving such donations should be relaxed so that these donations are not allowed to lapes but utilised for betterment of educational standards. The U. G. C. has demanded that an amount of Rs. 9.94 crores of foreign exchange must be provided during the Fourth Five Year Plan. In order to utilise the foreign exchange the Commission has also stressed the need for delegation of authority. I would suggest that the hon'ble Education Minister should see that necessary powers are vested with the U. G. C. for this purpose.

Counselling services to guide the students regarding future employment opportunities before they seek admission in different

courses of study are available only in Bombay and Delhi Universities. But, no such counselling services are available in the Universities in South with the result that the students suffer due to lack of expert guidance. I request that the U. G. C. should take steps to establish such services in all Universities in South. Then, the standard of teaching also has gone down so much that the students, immediatly after joining a collage, start seeking the succour of the tutorial colleges. This has been realised by the educationists of repute. There is imperative need for reorientation of our present educational system and then only the students can be extricated from the clutches of the tutorial colleges.

Many leaders have come to realise that there is widespread student unrest and indiscipline in the country. If we analyse the basic cause for this, I would squarely put the blame on the sholders of the Congress Party which has been ruling this country for the past 23 years. I don't care whether it is the ruling Congress Party or old Congress Party. The responsibility for the sordid state of affairs rests on the Congress Party. After Independence, the people of this country had implicit faith in the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi who fought and got us Independence and they were all at the beck and call of his leadership. But the leadership failed miserably in inculcating a spirit of nationalism in the minds of the youth and other sections of the society so that they might feel that the country belonged to them and the wealth of the country was for them to exploit and utilise for the welfare of the society. Though they preached from the platform about national unity, language and so on, they indulged in self-seeking activities, which led the students to think that the leaders themselves were a bunch of salf-seekers and that they could also take to them their day to day activities. As a result, throught the country, you find a sense of intolerance on the part of students and widespread student unrest to the detriment of all. I would cotegorically state that the Congress Party is mainly responsible for this.

Today, there are four Central Universities funcioning in the North—Aligarh Muslim University, Banaras Hindu University, Delhi University and Viswa Bharati. 583.84 lakhs of rupees have been spent on these Central Universities by the U. G. C. It is a matter of great regret to us that no Central University has so for been established in the South. I would like to request that the Central Government should take over the famous Dr. Alagappa College and run it as Central University.

The U. G. C. does not give any financial assistance to the Colleges teaching languages. I am connected with an organisation running four colleges—2 collages teaching Arts subjects and the other two imparting education in Hindu Culture. No grant has been given by the U. G. C. to a college teaching Tamil Language.

MR. SPEAKER : You should confine yourselves to the scope of this Report ; otherwise, those matters pertaining to the Ministry of Education can be discussed at the appropriate time when the Demands of the Ministry are taken up for discussion. This report is very specific on certain subjects. I would request you to confine yourself to those subjects.

SHRI DHANDAPANI : The Hindu Cultural Oriental College which devotes to the teaching of Hinus Culture is not receiving any assistence from the U. G. C. When we sought the permission of the U. G. C. to run this college, permission was not given. It was a great disappointment to us. I request that grants should be given to college teaching languages and Hindu culture.

We find that the U. G. C. is giving scholarships for studies in Persian and Arabic languages. I would like to submit here that in the Universities of North—not even in one there is a Chair for teaching one of the Southrn languages. I request that a Chair must be established in the Universities of North to teach any one of the languages of South.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I don't know whether the leaders of the nation have any conviction in their professions of national integration. But, I feel that by taking this step to establish a Chair in the Universities of North for teaching any one of the Southern languages the cause of national integration will be better served.

I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to participate in this Debate.

श्री राजाराम शास्त्री (वाराणसी): अध्यक्ष महोदय, मैं यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन,को बधाई देना चाहता हूं कि उसने इतने दिनों तक बहुत अच्छा काम किया। लेकिन अब मैं देखता हू कि उसके संविधान को बदला जा रहा है और उसमें जो लोग स्थायी रूप से उसके सदस्य हुआ करते थे, अब कुछ ऐसे लोग होगे जो कि स्थायी सदस्य नही होगे, इस तरह का कोई परिवर्तन उसके संविधान में किया जा रहा है। हम लोगो को यह सन्देह है कि ये जो नये परिवर्तन होगे, ये अच्छे साबित नही होगे और मै समझता हूं कि जो तरीका अब तक उसका रहा है, वही तरीका रहना चाहिये।

यूनीवर्सिटी ग्राट्स कमीशन के लिये कुछ सुझाव जरूर रखे जा सकते है—जैसे यह कि यूनीवर्सिटी ग्राट्स कमीशन ने यूनीवर्सिटीज के बीच जो विषयो का विभाजन है, विषयो के विशेषीकरण का विभाजन है, वह अच्छी तरह से नही किया। या तो यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन लिहाज करता है—यूनीवर्सिटीज का या जो भी वजह हो। वह ऐसा नही करता है कि एक ही जगह पर जब कई यूनीवर्सिटीज है तो उन यूनीवर्सिटीज मे किसी विषय का दोहराना उचित न समझते हुए, भिन्न-भिन्न विषय अलग अलग यूनीवर्सिटीज को दिए जाय। आज एक ही विषय कई यूनीवर्सिटीज मे एक ही जगह पढ़ाए जा रहे है और हमारे पास इतने साधन नही हैं कि हम हर विषय को अच्छी तरह से उन्नत करें। इस लिये जरूरी हो जाता है कि श्रम का विभाजन किया जाये, कार्यों का विभाजन किया जाये। खास कर जब एक ही क्षेत्र में कई यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं तो ऐसा करना बहुत जरूरी हो जाता है। लेकिन ऐसा नही होता है, यूनीवर्सिटीज का लिहाज किया जाता है, नतीजा यह होता है कि जो यूनीवर्सिटीज कमजोर हैं, वे सदा कमजोर रह जाती हैं। अक्सर यह कहा जाता है कि जो बड़ी यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं, उन्हें सुन्दर और एक्सेलेंट बनाया जाएगा, उनकी तरक्की की जाएगी उन्हे कारस्पोंडेंस कोर्स पढ़ाने का मौका दिया जाएगा। इस तरह से हर मौका बडी यूनीवर्सिटीज को दिया जाता है और जो छोटी यूनीवर्सिटीज है, वे छोटी ही रह जाती हैं, उनकी तरफ यह ध्यान नही दिया जाता कि उन को भी बडी यूनीवर्सिटीज के बराबर लाया जाये। जैसे हमारे यहा क्षेत्रीय विभाग का झगडा है और हर क्षेत्र यह अनुभव करता है कि हमारे साथ न्याय नही होता है। औरों के बराबर नही लाया जाता।

एक बात मुझे यह निवेदन करनी है कि इधर पाठ्य पुस्तको के निर्माण के लिए भारत सरकार और राज्य सरकारो की तरफ से बहुत से प्रयत्न हुए है। लेकिन उस सबका नतीजा यह होता है कि जैसे हमारे यहा कारपोरेशन बने हैं, हमारे राज्य मे और विशेषकर हिन्दी राज्यो मे, उनको एक-एक करोड़ रुपया दिया गया है, ताकि वे अपने यहा पाठ्य पुस्तको के निर्माण का काम करे यह सारा काम यूनीवर्सिटीज के हाथ से निकल गया है। अब यूनीवर्सिटीज खुद प्रकाशन का काम नही करती, वह सारा काम खुद सरकार करती है। प्रादेशिक सरकारे यूनीवर्सिटीज के अध्यापको से किताबे लिखवाती हैं और उनका प्रकाशन स्वय करती है। इस तरह से यूनीवर्सिटीज मे जो प्रकाशन का काम होता था, वह बिलकुल बन्द हो गया। यूनीवर्सिटी ग्राट्स कमीशन को यह देखना चाहिये कि इस तरह की नीति अख्तियार न की जाये और यूनीवर्सिटीज को प्रकाशन का अधिकार रहे, उनको जो सहायता पहले दी जाती थी, वह दी जाती रहे ताकि वे अपने यहा प्रकाशन, अन्वेषण और मुद्रण का काम जारी रख सके, क्योकि बिना प्रकाशन के किसी यूनीवर्सिटीज की कल्पना करना मुश्किल है। विदेशो मे जितनी बड़ी-बड़ी यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं, और वे सब कुछ न कुछ प्रकाशन का काम करती है अपने प्रकाशन के आधार पर ही वे जानी जाती हैं, लेकिन यहा पर इस चीज को कमजोर किया जा रहा है।

यूनीवर्सिटीज ग्रांट्स कमीशन के साथ कुछ डीम्ड यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं, वे ऐसी यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं जो हर विषय का अध्ययन नहीं करती है, कुछ विषयों को पढ़ाती है। इन यूनीवर्सिटीज को अपने अनुदान आदि के दो जगहों पर जाना पड़ता है—एक तो मिनिस्ट्री आफ एजूकेशन से मेंटेनेन्स ग्रांट्स लेती है और डेवलपमेंट ग्रांट्स उनको यूनीवर्सिटीज ग्राट्स कमीशन देता है, जब कि दोनों का सेन्टर से तालुक है। दो जगहों से ग्रांट्स लेने में काफी झंजट होता है, काफी वक्त खराब होता है। मेरा सुझाव है कि यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन को ही सारी ग्राट्स देने का अख्तियार दिया जाये इसके लिए कमीशन को ज्यादा अनुदान मिलना चाहिये, पैसा मिलना चाहिए। इस तरह से उनके ऊपर अच्छी देख-रेख हो सकेगी और कमीशन के साथ सीधा सम्बन्ध रह सकेगा।

इन सुझावों के साथ मैं यह चाहूंगा कि यूनीवर्सिटीज ग्रांट्स कमीशन का जो नया सविधान बन रहा है, उसके सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों को बहुत जानकारी भी नही है, मैं चाहूगा कि शिक्षा मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में हम लोगों के सामने कुछ स्पष्टीकरण करें। और उन परिवर्तनों को समझायें कि वे परिवर्तन अच्छे हैं और अगर अच्छे हैं तो इस निगाह से : क्योंकि उसके सम्बन्ध में हम लोगों को बहुत सन्देह है।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं आपका बहुत अभारी हूँ कि आपने मुझे बोलने का मौका दिया।

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM (Coimbatore) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for the indulgence you have shown to me, a new member, and I will finish within the time allotted to me. I want to take up only one question, namely, the condition of the teachers in colleges and universities. In spite of the grand name University Grants Commission, the condition of the teachers in colleges and universities is exactly the same. Apart from the various grades and scales, 50 per cent of the teaching staff is getting the scale of Rs. 300-600.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SAIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI, AUR SANSKRITI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : Sir, it wi'l be seen that the discussion here is under section 18 of the Act. The activities of the University Grants Commission for 1969-70 have already been tabulated and we are looking forward to hear the hon. Members as to what their views are with regard to the matters mentioned therein. The activities of the University Grants Commission for the previous year, for the year 1968-69 are under review and the debate, I take it, is for the purpose of finding out whether the University Grants Commission has acted rightly or wrongly. Now the point which the hon. Member has just now taken up is completely outside the scope of the debate. It may be reserved for Education budget.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, this report deals with subjects like deemed universities, post-graduate studies, international collaboration, foreign exchange for academic advice, consultation and publication and so on. The previous hon. Member spoke on a relevant subject. If he has anything to say on this, he may do so.

SHRI BALATHANDAYUTHAM : I will speak on the Education budget.

श्री मूलचन्द डागा (पाली) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने जो अपनी रिपोर्ट सच्चाई, निष्ठा और कुशलता से दी है उसके लिए मैं उनको धन्यवाद देता हूं। आजकल जो हास्टेल्स की बहुत कमी है उसकी ओर यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने ध्यान दिलाया है। आज भी आपको तीस लाख विद्यार्थियों के लिए होस्टल की व्यवस्था करनी है। आप जानते हैं कि जो लड़के होस्टल में नहीं रहते हैं वे किस मकानों में रहते हैं। आज शिक्षा का बहुत प्रचार हो रहा है लेकिन जगह-जगह पर होस्टल की बहुत कमी है। मैं चाहता हूं कि शिक्षा मन्त्री महोदय इस बात पर ध्यान दें कि जहां भी आप नये-नये कालिज खोलें वहां पर पहले होस्टल बनने चाहिए।

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY This also is not within the scope of this Report He may mention it during the discussion of the budget

श्री मूलचन्द डागा इसमे भी उन्होने ध्यान दिलाया है

"The question of providing adequate hostel accommodation was examined by the Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission The Committee has estimated the additional hostels for 3 lakhs students at an estimated cost of Rs 120 crores at the rate of Rs 4,000 per student"

इसलिए आप जब भी कही पर कोई कालेज खोले तो वहा पर होस्टल जरूर बनना चाहिए। आप डिस्ट्रिक्ट लेविल पर, छोटे-छोटे इलाको मे कालेज खोलते है वहा पर होस्टल न होने के कारण वहा के विद्यार्थियो को घरो मे रहना पडता है जिसके कारण उनमे शिक्षा का वातावरण ही नही बन पाता है। वे ऐसे स्थानो पर रहते है जहा उनकी बुद्धि का विकास सम्भव नही है।

दूसरी बात यह है कि आप जो टीचर्स एप्वाइन्ट करते है उनके लिए भी होस्टल की बहुत कमी है। आज हजारो टीचर्स ऐसे मकानो मे रहते हैं जहां वे अपना प्रभावशाली व्यक्तित्व पैदा नही कर सकते है। जब तक शिक्षक अच्छा नही होगा तब तक शिक्षा का स्तर ऊचा नही हो सकता हैं। आज देश को एक खतरा दिखाई दे रहा है। आज इस समय देश मे जो भी शिक्षा दी जा रही है उससे ऐसा मालूम होता है कि देश मे प्रभावशाली व्यक्तित्व पैदा नही हो रहा है। डर है कि कही बौने लोगो का ही यह देश न रह जाये। टैलेन्टेड आदमी बहुत कम पैदा हो रहे है। इसका कारण यह है कि कालेजेज मे ऐसे टीचर्स है जिनमे योग्यता नही होती है। यूनिवर्सिटी एजूकेशन के बारे मे पहले भी बड़े-बड़े लोगो ने और शिक्षा शास्त्रियो ने ध्यान दिलाया लेकिन उसकी तरफ कोई ध्यान नही दिया गया। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने भी इस ओर थोडा सा सकेत किया है कि शिक्षा के मामले मे हमे पुरानी परम्पराओ को तोड कर नये समाज के अनुरूप शिक्षा की व्यवस्था करनी होगी। आज की शिक्षा की दशा को देखते हुये हमे बडा दुख होता है। इसलिए आज की शिक्षा मे जो अवाछनीयता है उसको समाप्त करके नये सुझाव और नयी चीजो का समावेश करना चाहिये। आजकल कहा जाता है कि हमारे शिक्षक भी राष्ट्रपति बने लेकिन हम इसमे कोई गर्व का अनुभव नही करते हैं। अगर हमारे शिक्षक मन्त्री बन गए, उपराष्ट्रपति या राष्ट्रपति बन गए तो इसमे हम कोई अभिमान की बात नही मानते। अगर कोई राष्ट्रपति शिक्षक बनता है तो वह हमारे लिए गौरव की बात होगी।—(**व्यवधान**) लेकिन आजकल यह अनुभव किया जाता है कि सारा सुख सत्ता मे है और सत्ता राजनीति मे है। इसलिए अनायास शिक्षक और विद्यार्थी शिक्षा से राजनीति मे आना चाहते है क्योकि राजनीति मे ही पद मिलत है और पद से ही सत्ता मिलती है तथा सत्ता म शक्ति होती है। इसी कारण वे राजनीति मे आना चाहते है।

इसी प्रकार से और भी बाते हैं। जैसे आप जगह-जगह पर कालेज खोलते जाते है लेकिन मेरा अपना खयाल है कि कम जगहो पर कालेज खोले जाये। एक बोर्ड बनाया जाये जो इस बात की जाच करे कि आज जो शिक्षा के अन्दर दौड लगी हुई है कि ज्यादा से ज्यादा कालेज खोले जाये, हजारो लाखो विद्यार्थियो को उसमे भेजा जाये लेकिन उसका नतीजा क्या होता है? यही कि आप लाखो बेकार लोगो को पैदा कर रहे हैं जोकि आगे चलकर अपने मा-बाप के लिए कमाऊ पूत नही बन सकते। इस प्रकार से आप उन लडको को अनुशासनहीन बनाते जा रहे है। अन्त मे मैं पुन इस बात को दोहराना चाहता हूं कि जगह-जगह पर होस्टल की व्यवस्था की जाये

और जगह-जगह पर जो कालेज खोलने की बात है उसकी जांच की जाये ।

MR. SPEAKER : Professor Dandavate.

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Madhugiri) : Sir, I gave my name yesterday.

MR. SPEAKER : It is not before me.

SHRI K. MALLANNA : My name is Mallanna. You called me yesterday but the debate was postponed.

MR. SPEAKER : The practice is that the list is renewed every day. You should be very vigilant about the list.

SHRI K. MALLANNA : My name was sent through the concerned man

MR. SPEAKER : There is not much difficulty this time ; you will get time, but please be careful in future. Do not depend on yesterday's list ; there is a new list everyday.

श्री के० बी० धोते (नागपुर) : अध्यक्ष महोदय, सम्मानीय सदस्य ने यदि कल ही नाम दिया था तो मैं आपसे दरख्वास्त करूंगा कि जिनका नाम आता है उनको या तो मौका देना चाहिये या फिर उनको पहले से ही इन्टीमेट कर देना चाहिए ।

अध्यक्ष महोदय : अभी तो आप मुझे बहुत कुछ सिखायेंगे ।

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as one who has been a university teacher for the last 25 years, I have a deep sense of involvement in this discussion that is taking place on the report of the University Grants Commission. I will not fully agree with the hon. Minister for Education that the scope for the discussion is very much restricted. There are certain items in the Report presented here which can be discussed in a wider connotation along with some of the allied issues. Unless they are discussed and debated here, some of the issues like examination reforms and steps that have been taken by the University Grants Commission cannot be adequately discussed at all.

I would like to touch three important points in relation to this Report which has been presented here. Firstly, the need to bring about fundamental and redical reforms in our educational system including the examination reforms to which a reference has been made in the Report ; secondly, the urgency to remove the root causes of students' unrest because under the item 'students' affairs and discipline,' even this issue will come up and, thirdly, the question regarding the development of a programme for teachers. I think, there even, the problems related to some of the legitimate grievances, both academic and otherwise, of the teachers are very relevant.

I would only briefly try to touch upon some of the important problems. Firstly, let us take the problem of radical reforms in the system of education, examination, reforms, the revision of syllabi, etc. I feel that unless we are able to revise our syllabi and curricula in a drastic way, it will not be possible for us to ensure the results that we desire in the system of examination reforms. Our syllabi and curricula have to be revised. The methods of teaching have to be changed. The semester system to which a reference has been made in the Report will have to be extended to a large number of universities because there are a number of universities where this system has not been operated at all. If that is to be done, I would suggest that our entire attitude to the system of education reforms will have to be altered altogether. For instance, we will have to revise our syllabi and curricula in such a way that the students will be liberated from the strangle-hold of old customs and beliefs.

We want to build up modern India. But we can never build modern India unless we foster among the alumni the spirit of modernism. If that is to be done, it is necessary that our education system is made more science-oriented. Here, I must point out that science has to deal not merely with the properties of matter but with the attitude of mind as well. Therefore, the methods of teaching of history and of modern sciences like physics and chemistry will have to be radically altered.

I would just like to give an illustration of the method of teaching of history in our universities. Unfortunately, our entire attitude and outlook is very unscientific. History is being presented in our text-books

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

merely as a chronological documentation of the achievements and failures of great men. The motivation of history is completely discarded ; the interpretation of history is often missed and the objective assessment of history is also overlooked. History is being taught in our universities with an element of passion, prejudice and bias. Under these circumstances, I do not think that a correct assessment of history will be possible. The method of teaching will have to be changed,

I would also like to make concrete suggestions regarding curricula and syllabi, say, of modern sciences. We are living in an atomic age ; we are living in a space age. But even in respect of study of modern sciences, in this modern age, we find that our entire curricula and syllabi are most outmoded. Take, for example, the subject of physics. It is most surprising that in most of the universities, even upto the post-graduate stage, some of the important techniques and laboratory equipments dealing with nuclear physics and electronics are not included in the curriculum for laboratory work. We only touch the fringe of the problem even at the post-graduate level.

Even in the curricula of Chemistry, Physics and Mathematics, great stress is given on trivial details to the comparative neglect of basic concepts. This outlook has to be changed. For instance, if you very caryfully go through the Reports as to what happens to our students who go in for advanced studies, they are found to be lacking in adequate mathematical equipments necessary for higher studies. Therefore these things will have to be completely altered.

I would also touch the problem of 'students affairs' and indiscipline. We find that there is a growing number of angry youngmen. I have no anger against angry youngmen. In fact, my quarrel is that our youngmen are not adequately angry. Unfortunately, their anger and sullenness lacks that divine quality which must be the hallmark of a new age. If they are merely interested in destroying the seats of learning and the Vice-Chancellor's Office, I do not think their anger takes them towards creation of a new world or new temper. The problem of student unrest is very important. I suggest that an Inquiry Committee should be appointed which should go into the problem of student-unrest. No doubt that problem is touched upon in this Report but what I suggest is that a comprehensive enquiry must be ordered by the Government to investigate into the root causes of the student unrest.

To my mind, the root causes of student unrest are to be traced to the unwarranted interference by the Government and politicians in the affairs of the universities. There is a receding rapport between the teacher and the taught. There is a complete dissatisfaction so far as amenities are concerned. There is the problem of congestion in the universities and last but not least there is a grinding poverty. All these factors manifest themselves in the form of student discontent.

In regard to the mode of manifestation of that discontent, the youth and the students follow the pattern set by the elder politicians in the country. On the one side they find that politicians and rulers who are drunk with power are showing total disregard for their opponents. They also find that professional politicians undertake agitations, bringing people on the streets and provoking them to indulges in arson, loot and violence and all other anti-democratic methods. By this they have set a pattern for the youth. The students therefore feel that there is a respectability for this methodology. That is how the students pick up violent methods of agitations.

Very often they are told that they must be responsible and behave in a responsible way. But here I must say that unless and until the elder Statesmen and politicians are able to reform themselves, there is no hope that the younger generation will be reformed at all. 'Physician, heal thyself ;' that is what the youth and the students of the country would like to tell their elder politicians. Unless we are able to put more premium on democratic methods, it will not be possible for the students to show respect for democratic norms. If our students find that there is a total disrespect and intolerance for those who hold different views, if they find that only methods of violence are being used in agitations by elders, if they find that in our legislatures there is a physical trial of strength by the legislators with the Marshal and if they find that there is complete disregard for all the accepted norms and democratic values, then certainly the younger generation is not going to show any

respect for democratic institutions and democratic norms. That is how the indiscipline in the country is growing.

I would like to make a reference to one aspect which is very relevant—apparently it may appear to be outside the scope, but it is very relevant. If we want to improve our academic life, it is very necessary that certain reforms have to be introduced and at the same time we must try to build up a contented teaching fraternity.

There were references made to examination reforms. As a teacher I would like to relate some of my experiences in this regard. In most of the universities our examinations are becoming merely memorisation tests. It is not always the best student from whom we can draw out the best talent, through his performance at the examination. Very often the student, like a politician, acts like a gambler. He may be able to gamble in the examination and succeed. This sort of examination system must be reformed. This question has been touched upon in the University Grants Commission's report, and they have spoken about the semester system There are some universities where this system is operating but there are large number of universities where this system is yet to be introduced. The reforms in examination system should be undertaken as early as possible.

Then, in regard to the work conditions and the grades of teachers, large number of teachers' organisations have made representations for better scales, better working conditions and also better academic life in the universities. And their experience invariably is that the university authorities always tell them, we are prepared to concede your demand but there are no resources available. There is a demand, for instance, for running grades for university teachers. But the authorities point out that there are no adequate funds available from the Centre and from the states. Therefore, the Centre must apply its mind. Parliament must take cognisance of all these problems. It is a tragedy that whenever political discussions and debates are going on, the House has full strength, but both in the State legislatures and in Parliament we always find that whenever problems of education are being debated, we always have a very thin House. That itself is a sad reflection on our attitude towards educational problems. We treat the educational problem as the last problem to be tackled, and when grants are given, then also, educational grants are the last to be granted. Unless the Centre is going to make available more and more grants and unless the quantum of grants is increased, probably the universities will not be able to meet the requirements of the teachers.

The U.G.C. has taken certain good concrete steps. New grades and new scales of pay have been introduced, but a number of educational institutions are trying to circumvent the provisions laid down by the U.G.C. For instance, I may give a concrete illustration. In introducing the new scales and new grades, for the highest grade of the university teachers, the U.G.C. has actually prescribed that the teacher concerned must participate in the scheme for post-graduate teaching. What is the net result ? Of course, this has been done with the best of intentions, in order to see that the calibre of post-graduate teaching is imported. In reality, what has happened in a number of educational institutions is that manipulations are going on, and in order to rehabilitate a number of teachers to the highest grade, a large number of post-graduate teachers are forced on the students, with the result that some of the students go to the extent of saying that teachers may be given their higher grades, but let them not be imposed on them for teaching post-graduate classes. This is what is happening. Therefore, I have personally come to the conclusion that it is better that this criterion of post-graduate teaching for higher grades is completely removed by the U.G.C., and only those who have an aptitude for teaching post-graduate classes may be requested to take up post-graduate classes. Otherwise, what will happen is that a large number of Teachers would be given post-graduate lectures, and there would be fragmentation of courses, and here would be no continuity in the lectures with the result that the alumni would suffer. This is what is happening everywhere.

A very dangerous trend has developed during the last year, which is relevant to and falls within the scope of this debate. Though the UGC has introduced certain steps and made certain provisions and introduced new scales, a large number of institutions are trying to circumvent these provisions. For instance, revised grades are offered to laboratory demonstrators in science institutions and science colleges,

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

But what the educational institutions are doing is that before these demonstrators reach the stage of permanency, most of them are retrenched, with the result that no demonstrator is able to stabilise his position, and we are not able to get experienced demonstrators in a large number of institutions. Therefore, this particular matter must be supervised in a proper way and educational institutions and universities should not be permitted to circumvent the provisions introduced by the UGC.

If these steps are taken towards introducing all the reforms that I have suggested, and if certain positive steps are taken to implement some of the measures that have already been undertaken since last year, I feel that the UGC, which with all its best intentions and professions has not been able to do a lot, will in times to come be able to give us a good account of its scheme for educational development.

SHRI K. MALLANNA (Madhugiri) : I would like to speak in my mother-tongue Kannada.

**I am grateful to you for having given me an opportunity to speak on the Report of the University Grants Commission. Several members have expressed their viewpoints on the Report. I would also like to place before the House a few points in respect of the same.

16.45 hrs.

[Shri K. N. Tiwary *in the Chair*].

In Mysore State there are many private colleges for which Government is giving grants. These colleges are run by different communities. The selection of teachers in these colleges is based on caste consideration. Even in the matter of admission of students, preference is given only to the community which runs the college.

In the constituency of my hon. friend Shri Lakkappa, there is one Siddaganga Science College. Here the selection of professors, Readers and lecturers is on caste consideration. In case people belonging to other communities are selected the management harasses them to such an extent that they are forced to leave the institution.

The University Grants Commission have fixed the pay scales of the teaching staff which have not been made applicable to them. There is also a system of paying salaries to the teaching staff by means of cheques. Even though that system exists, the management while appointing the teachers come to an understanding with them for a share in their emoluments. This mismanagement and malpractice in the affairs of the institutions have been brought to the notice of the University Grants Commission and the Government, but no action has been taken.

There is one engineering college at Jumkur in our State run by the head of the Math. This college was working well about three years back. Now there is laxity in the administration. This college has further started collecting capitation fee amounting to Rs. 10,000—Rs. 15,000 per seat from the students coming from the neighbouring State of Andhra, Madras and Kerala. By this means they have collected large sums of money.

This college which is supposed to cater to the educational needs of the backward communities and weaker sections has not helped them.

Coming to the affairs of Belgaum college, I would like to say that the tuition fees has been fixed at Rs. 1,200. But actually the authorities are collecting Rs. 1,800. The University Grants Commission and the Government have not taken any step to put an end to this malpractice in spite of their attention being drawn. On account of this illegal collection students have gone on strike. I, therefore, suggest that an inquiry committee should be set up immediately to go into the question of collection of fees, system of admission of students and other related matters.

In Mysore there are three Universities. Each of them has different syllabus. This has resulted in discontentment amongst the students. This will aggravate if uniformity in the syllabus is not introduced in all the three universities.

In the matter of granting scholarships also, caste and community is the main

**The original speech was delivered in Kannada.

consideration in some of these institutions. This preferential treatment is not desirable from the point of view of education and student community as a whole.

When Government is giving grants to private institutions, they should have control over them. Otherwise, the heads of the religious institutions will develop a tendency to use these institutions to further their cause.

In the end I would suggest that the Government should take over these private institutions and also those run by the religious heads in order to put an end to the mismanagement in the affairs of the educational institutions.

श्री सुधाकर पांडेय (चदौली) : सभापति महोदय, मै विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को उसके कार्यों के लिए बधाई देता हूँ। उसके अध्यक्ष प्रसिद्ध शिक्षा-शास्त्री हैं और शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में उनका योगदान बहुत अनुपम रहा है। अनुदान आयोग के जो मन्त्री है उन्होंने विश्व-विद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के माध्यम से शिक्षा के क्षेत्र में बहुत सेवा की है। मुझे वहां के कार्यकर्ताओ से केवल यह कहना है कि कुछ क्षेत्रों में विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के नाम को एक अपयश लग रहा है और वह है पक्ष-पात का अपयश। क्योंकि ऐसा पता चला है कि वहां के कुछ कार्यकर्त्ता विश्वविद्यालयों में परीक्षक होते है और कहा यह जाता है कि वह उन विश्वविद्यालयों का या उन कालेजों का अधिक पक्षपात करते हैं जहां कि वे परीक्षक होते है। मैं ऐसा समझता हूँ कि ऐसी बात नही होगी। किन्तु यदि ऐसा है तो उन्हें परीक्षक का पद नहीं स्वीकार करना चाहिए ताकि उनके ऊपर कोई पक्षपात करने का आरोप न लग सके। मंत्री महोदय इसके बारे में पता लगा लेंगे कि वह परीक्षक होते हैं या नही। यदि होते है तो मेरा यह निवेदन है कि अनुदान आयोग के लोगों को परीक्षक नही होने देना चाहिए।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग ने बहुत दिनों तक शिक्षा की बहुत सेवा की है और ज्ञान और विज्ञान के क्षेत्र में बहुत ही अधिक शोध के कार्य कराए हैं। उनमें से बहुत से तो प्रशंसनीय रहे है। किन्तु विश्वविद्यालयों में अगर जायं तो ऐसा लगता है कि उनके प्रकाशन की कोई व्यापक व्यवस्था नही है और ज्ञान का अतुल भण्डार पुस्तकालयो में बन्द रह जाता है या उन लोगों के पास बन्द रह जाता है जिन्होंने थीसिस लिखी है या जिन्होंने शोध-प्रबन्ध लिखे है। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि ज्ञान और विज्ञान की जो उपलब्धि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के सहयोग से हो रही है, उसका प्रकाशन किया जाय।

दूसरी बात—शोध के सम्बन्ध में मुझे यह कहनी है कि जहा तक मानविकी का प्रश्न है शोध का स्तर बराबर गिरा है और अब तो विषय भी नही मिल रहा है। कभी-कभी तो ऐसा देखने मे आया है कि हिन्दी और तेलगू का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन होना है या हिन्दी और मलयालम का तुलनात्मक अध्ययन होना है, तो न तो विद्यार्थी तेलगू जानते है, न परीक्षक तेलगू जानते है और न उसके निर्देशक तेलगू या मलयालम जानते है। इस स्थिति पर भी विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को विचार करना चाहिए। उसके माध्यम से या उसके संरक्षण से जो ऐसे अनुसन्धान हो रहे है, जिन की प्रामाणिकता सदिग्ध है, उन पर किसी प्रकार का प्रतिबन्ध लगना चाहिये या उसकी कोई ठीक व्यवस्था होनी चाहिये।

विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग विश्व-विद्यालयों को राजनीति के अखाड़े से नही बचा पाया है। एक सीमा तक तो यह कहा जा सकता है कि विभागों के अध्यक्ष स्वयं महंत बने हुए हैं। विश्वविद्यालयों से जो राजनीतिक गतिविधिया होती है, उसका नियंत्रण उनके माध्यम से ही होता है—काशी हिन्दू विश्वविद्यालय के अपने अनुभव के आधार पर मैं ऐसा कह सकता हूँ। 1958 में सरकार ने साहस का काम किया था, 10 वर्ष तक वहां शांति बनी रही और अब स्वयं श्रीमाली जी

[श्री सुधाकर पाडेय]

ने, जो आज वहा के उपकुलपति है, उन नियमो और मर्यादाओ को बदल कर अधिक उदार मर्यादाये स्थापित करने का प्रयत्न किया, वे सोचने लगे कि जनप्रियता उपलब्ध हो, तो उसका परिणाम यह हुआ कि आज काशी विश्वविद्यालय की यूनियन के अध्यक्ष को छुरे से मारा जाता है और उसकी मृत्यु हो जाती है।

दूसरी तरफ शोध के लिये इतना अधिक कार्य विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के माध्यम से किया गया कि जो हमारी पुरानी शोध की सस्थायें थी, वे प्राय बन्द हो गई है। आज स्थिति यह हो गई है कि विश्वविद्यालयो के भीतर श्री राम चन्द्र शुक्ल और श्री जयचन्द्र विद्यालकार जैसे महानुभावो के लिये कोई स्थान नही रह गया है। जो नियम आपने बना रखे हैं उनके अनुसार एम० ए० पर पी० एच० डी० को वरीयता दी जायगी और पी० एच० डी० पर डी० लिट को वरीयता दी जायगी, इसलिये अब विश्वविद्यालयो से इन जैसे प्रामाणिक विद्वानो के लिये कोई स्थान नही रह जायगा। आवश्यकता इस बात की है कि जिन स्थानो पर पहले शोध कार्य होता था और जिनसे इस तरह के विद्वान उत्पन्न होते थे, उन सस्थाओ को भी सम्बल दिया जाय। उदाहरण के तौर पर मैं दो साल से आयोग को लिख रहा हूँ कि हिन्दी का शोध रुक जायगा यदि काशी नागरी प्रचारिणी सभा अपने पुस्तकालय का उपयोग शोधार्थियो को नहीं करने देगी। वे कहते है कि यह भारत सरकार का विषय है, यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन का विषय नही है। शिक्षा मन्त्रालय को लिखा जाता है तो कुछ कार्यवाही तो होती है, लेकिन कोई निर्णय ठीक से नही होता यहा तक कि देश के जितने हिन्दी विभागो के अध्यक्ष थे, सबने सरकार को लिखा। ऐसा लगता है कि सरकार इस बात पर तुली हुई है या विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के लोग इस बात पर तुले हुये है कि जो हमारी शोध की और ज्ञान अर्जन की पुरानी दृढ़ परम्पराये है, उन्हे असहाय कर दिया जाय, वे ऐसी परम्परायें हैं जिनके माध्यम स आज का ज्ञान और विज्ञान प्रप्फुटित हुआ है, कम से कम हिन्दी के मामले मे तो मे ऐसा कह सकता हू यदि उन पुराने लोगो की जो इन्टरमीडियेट पास भी नही थ पुस्तको को हटा दिया जाय तो आज का कमीशन इस योग्य नही है कि अपने विद्वानो स पुस्तके लिखा कर एम० ए० की हिंदी की पढाई करा सके। यदि सरकार कमीशन के माध्यम से ही शोध का उच्च प्रतिमान स्थापित करना चाहती है तो उस ओर जाय जो शोध के मूलाधार रहे है, उनका हनन नही होना चाहिये।

एक बात मै जानता हू कि ज्ञान और विज्ञान सब कुछ जनता के लिये हैं। किन्तु विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग अभी तक इस बात मे समर्थ नही हुआ है कि वह जनता की भाषा म शिक्षा दिला सके, क्योकि मुझे ऐसा लगता है कि उसे विदेशी भाषा से अधिक प्रेम है। उस अग्रेजी से अधिक प्रेम है, वहा बैठ हुए लोग कुछ ऐसे स्वार्थरत दिखाई देते है जो नही चाहते कि देश की भाषाये उन्नति करे और उनके माध्यम से शिक्षा की व्यवस्था हो।

17 00 hrs

अब मै उन थोडे से विश्वविद्यालयो के सम्बन्ध मे कहना चाहता हू जिनके बारे मे आदरणीय शास्त्री जी ने चर्चा की है। माने हुए विश्वविद्यालयो का एक नया प्रकार निकल गया है और उसमे हमारा काशी विद्यापीठ भी आता है। काशी विद्यापीठ एक राष्ट्रीय सस्था रही है और एक ऐसी राष्ट्रीय सस्था रही है जिसने तीन-तीन मुख्य मत्री उत्तर प्रदेश को दिए। कमलापति जी आदि इसके परिसर के

लोगों ने इस देश को एक प्रधान मन्त्री दिया और इस देश को बहुत से राजनेता दिए। आज वह संस्था विपन्नावस्था में पड़ी है। उसके चांसलर श्री श्री प्रकाश जी स्वयं कहते हैं कि वह संस्था बिल्कुल नष्टप्राय हो गई है, अपने पतन की गर्त में चली गई है। विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग या सरकार उसकी मदद करती है। शास्त्री जी ने कहा कि उसको एक ही जगह से मदद होनी चाहिए, अच्छी बात है किंतु आज भवन बने हुए पड़े है, सुनते है कि सरकार ने उनके लिए सारा का सारा रुपया भी दे दिया है किंतु उन अपूर्ण भवनों का कोई उपयोग नही कर सकता है। अध्यापको ने हारे राजनीतिज्ञों के साथ मिलकर उसको ऐसा बना दिया है जैसे कि चरागाह हो राजनीतिज्ञो के चरने के लिये और वहा शांति व्यवस्था असम्भव हो गई है। यहां तक कि प्राय: पुलिस के प्रशासन मे कार्य करना पड़ता है। पुलिस बाहर सड़क पर रहती है और भीतर कार्य होता है। वहां पर प्रशासनिक आर्थिक दुर्व्यवस्था बिल्कुल व्याप्त है और उसकी जाच-पड़ताल भी नही होती है जो होनी चाहिये। नेकनामी पर उन लोगों के धक्का लगता है जोकि इस राष्ट्रीय संस्था से सबंद्ध हैं। इसलिये मैं चाहूगा कि जैसे गुरुकुल विश्वविद्यालय में रिसीवर नियुक्त है जोकि एक माना हुआ विश्वविद्यालय है उसी प्रकार विद्यापीठ ये जो माने हुए विश्वविद्यालय हैं उनके लिए या तो अलग से कानून बना दिए जायें ताकि उनकी सुव्यवस्था चले और जहां पर लड़ाई-झगड़ा हो वहां पर यदि कानून में कोई अधिकार न हो तो विधि बनाकर प्रशासक की नियुक्ति की जाये ताकि ऐसे विद्या मंदिरों की पवित्रता रक्षित रहे।

अन्तिम बात जिसे कहकर मैं समाप्त करना चाहता हूँ वह यह कि हमने सुना है कि विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग का नये सिरे से गठन होने जा रहा है और उसमें नये नये विद्वान आने वाले हैं। उसमें नये-नये विद्वान बुलाये जायें जोकि सुलझे हुए हों, असाम्प्रदायिक हों और वास्तव में ज्ञान में रुचि रखने वाले हों। उनको हर प्रकार से स्थान मिलना चाहिये किन्तु ऐसे शिक्षा शास्त्री भी उसमें रखे जायें...क्योंकि शिक्षा शास्त्री कभी वृद्ध नहीं होता...जिनको शिक्षा का बहुत अधिक अनुभव हो। नवीनपन के नाम पर कही ऐसा न हो जाये कि महन्त लोग जोकि विश्वविद्यालय के विभागाध्यक्ष हैं वे उसमें आ धमकें और वहां का वातावरण दूषित कर दें।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग को उसके सत्कार्यों के लिए बधाई देता हूं और मुझे विश्वास है कि मेरे सुझावों पर उचित ध्यान दिया जायेगा।

SHRI DHAMANKAR (Bhiwandi) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, while considering the University Grants Commission's report, I have to appreciate the good work that is being done by the Commission to spread university education throughout all parts of the country. The people coming from the backward and rural areas have certain expectation from the University Grants Commission. The suggestion was made here in this House yesterday by one hon. Member that private societies or associations or private educational institutions should be discouraged from conducting the colleges, because there are certain malpractices. I know there are certain malpractices going on especialy while making payments to the teachers, staff, etc., but you cannot forget that these educational institutions have a past glorious history, and they have given us research scholars, scientists, social workers and politicians. I may point out the universities of Bombay and Poona. I do not want to confine myself to that area only. Throughout the country, you will find that these institutions have turned out great scholars and great men from their colleges which have been conducted with selfless and devoted feelings. So, it will not be correct to discourage these institutions from running the colleges. I would, however, suggest that strict vigilance should be enforced to stop malpractices wherever they exist.

I am connected with one of these insti-

[Shri Dhamankar]

tutions which is run by a youngman of backward classes, Harijan-Girijan Samaj Unnatti Mandal, and which is doing very good work in Thana district, in spreading education in backward areas, especially for backward Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe boys and girls. They are running Bal Bhavans, primary schools, and high schools. Not only that ; they are running one college also. But what we find is that we are forced to discontinue certain developmental work because of the lack of funds which is always there. The University Grants Commission gives grants to build libraries, laboratories and other things. But what happens is, the University Grants Commission has laid down certain conditions ; that is, they fix a certain percentage to be given as matching grant or matching contribution.

The institutions in backward and rural areas find it difficult to collect the matching grants. I request the UGC to make an exception in the case of institutions run by backward classes for the educational upliftment of their students. In so many cases, the matching grant comes to 40 or 50 per cent. If an institution in a backward area is doing good work, the UGC should be content with a token matching grant of 10 or 15 per cent from the institution. If this is done, it will give encourgement to the development of education in rural and backward areas.

The number of university students is fast increasing. Prof. Mahajan said yesterday that Bombay University is catering to 60,000 students. So, the time has come to establish another university in Bombay. Suburban Bombay beyond Dadar, with Colaba and Thana districts will be a composite area to start a new university, But it should not merely have courses in commerce, art, engineering, medicine, etc. Times are changing. The new university should have a special bias in electronics, nuclear technology and chemical technology, Petrochemical industries are fast developing there and they want science graduates equipped with knowledge of electronics, atomic physics, etc. This should be borne in mind.

I come to my last point. Backward class students are given scholarships for postgraduate studies, but the scholarships are received by the universities rather late and the boys are put to a great deal of hardship. If the scholarships are disbursed as advance grants, the students can prosecute their studies with peace of miad.

I hope that the University Grants Commission will give due consideration to my suggestions. With these words I conclude.

शिक्षा और समाज कल्याण मन्त्रालय में उपमंत्री (श्री डी० पी० यादव) : सभापति महोदय, विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग के वर्ष 1968-69 के वार्षिक प्रतिवेदन पर, जो कि सदन के सभा-पटल पर रक्खा गया था उस पर हमारे विद्वान साथियो ने जो अपने बहुमूल्य सुझाव दिये है उनके लिए हम उनके आभारी है। जितने भी उनके सुझाव है उन्हें मैं बहुत ध्यानपूर्वक सुन रहा था और हमारे मन्त्री महोदय भी उन्हे ध्यानपूर्वक सुन रहे थे। अपने मंत्री जी के निर्देशानुसार मै विश्वविद्यालय अनुदान आयोग की रिपोर्ट के ऊपर जो उन्होंने हमको सुझाव दिए हैं उन पर मैं कुछ विवेचन करते हुए कहना चाहूगा।

मेरे सहयोगियों व विद्वान साथियों ने जो कुछ भी कहा है उसमें एजूकेशन की स्कीम को अपने मे समावेश कर लिया है। एक स्पष्ट बात मैं कह देना चाहता हूं कि यह यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन का क्या प्रारूप हो। उसकी एक रूपरेखा है। इंट्रोडक्शन के वक्त में यह कहना चाहूंगा :

> "The Commission shall prepare once every year in such form and at such time as may be prescribed an annual report giving a true and full account of its activities during the previous year and copies thereof shall be forwarded to the Central Government and shall be laid before both Houses of Parliament".

अत: यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमीशन के इस दायरे के अन्दर हमें काम करना होगा और उसी के अनुसार हमारी सभा की कार्रवाई होनी चाहिए।

मैं एक बात स्पष्ट कर देना चाहता हूं कि जितने भी सुझाव आये हैं वह इतने लम्बे-चौड़े

हैं कि वह हमारी आर्थिक सामर्थ्य के अन्दर नही आते। हमारी चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना में 16,000 करोड़ रु० अलाट किये गये थे। उस मे से पूरी एजूकेशन के लिये हमको 823 करोड़ रुपया मिला है। इस 823 करोड़ में से 120 करोड़ रु० यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन को चतुर्थ पंच-वर्षीय योजना के अन्दर खर्च करना था, चाहे किसी भी तरीके से उसको खर्च किया जाए। अत: 24 करोड़ रुपया प्रति वर्ष के हिसाब से यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन खर्च करेगा। उस रुपये की क्या उपयोगिता है इस पर हमें ज्यादा ध्यान देना होगा। यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने इस औसत 24 करोड रुपये की उपयोगिता में अपनी सार्थकता दिखलाई है या नहीं, इस पर हमें अपना ध्यान केंद्रित करना होगा।

अत: मैं अपने विद्वान साथियों से बहुत विनीत निवेदन करूंगा, जैसे हमारे मंत्री महोदय ने कहा है, कि हम कमिशन या बहुत अधिक कमेटियां बनाने के पक्ष में नही हैं। अच्छा होगा कि हमारे दोनों सदनों के जो सदस्य हैं वह बैठ कर आपस में बात चीत कर के ठोस सुझाव सरकार को दें और मन्त्रालय को दें। अगर उनके सुझावों पर ध्यान न दिया जाये तो हमें जरूर दोष दें। जैसा प्रो० दंडवते और श्री राजाराम शास्त्री ने कहा, हम उनके ठोस सुझावों का हार्दिक स्वागत करते हैं। राज्य सभा में जो डिस्कशन हुआ है, उसका जो सब्स्टेंस समरी के रूप में आया है उसी आधार पर लोक सभा में भी डिस्कशन हुआ है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि जब तक एजुकेशन को कांकरेंट सब्जेक्ट नहीं बनाया जाता है तब तक प्राइमरी, सेकेन्डरी, यूनीवर्सिटी और पोस्ट ग्रेजुएट एजुकेशन में समानता नहीं आएगी।

जहां तक यूनीवर्सिटी एजूकेशन का सवाल हैं, यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन आप को मदद देता है कालेजों को मदद देता है। हमारे पास 83 यूनीवर्सिटीज हो गई हैं, 9 डीम्ड यूनिवर्सिटीज हो गई हैं। कुछ और भी संस्थाएं हैं। जैसा श्री राजाराम शास्त्री ने कहा और हमारे एक और मित्र ने कहा कि काशी विद्यापीठ को पैसा दिया जाये। हमारी सरकार इसके लिये ऐक्ट बना चुकी है, जिसका एन्फोर्समेंट करना है। इसके सम्बन्ध में यह निर्णय हो चुका है कि जब हम ऐक्ट को कार्य रूप में ले जाएंगे तो तह यह होगा कि :

> "to allocate and disburse out of the funds of the Commission such grants to institutions deemed to be universities. In pursuance of this sanction of the Central Government under section 3 may be necessary for one or more of the following purposes, namely, for maintenance in special cases, for development or any other general or specified purposes..."

मैं समझता हूँ कि शास्त्री जी इससे कुछ सतुष्ट हो जाएंगे और आगे वह हमें जो सुझाव देंगे हम उनका भी स्वागत करेंगे।

कुछ हमारे विद्वान साथियों ने यह पूछा था कि यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ने जो एक नई कमेटी बनाई है उसका क्या रूप है यूनीवर्सिटी ग्रांट्स कमिशन ऐक्ट में एक अमेंडमेंट हुआ है। उस अमेंडमेंट की कुछ बातों का जो आगे आयेंगी, मैं उल्लेख कर देना चाहता हूं :

> "The Amending Act provided for the following important matters—increase in the number of members of the Commission from 9 to 12 including the Chairman, provision of not more than three full-time members, exclusion of serving Vice-Chancellors and heads of the institutions in respect of membership of the Commission, reduction in the term of the membership of the Commission from six years to three years in the case of members and six years to five years in the case of Chairman, additional power to the Commission to give maintenance grant to non-centre universities for maintenance of any specific activity in special cases, power to the Commission to refuse grants to the State universities set up without the previous approval of the University Grants Commission and the Central Government, empowers the Commission to make regulations regarding the delegation of this power to the Chairman, members or officers of the Commission."

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

अत: मैं समझता हूं कि इस ऐक्ट में अमेंडमेंट्स आ जाने से बहुत की कमियां जिन की और माननीय सभा सदों ने ध्यान दिलाया है, दूर हो जायेंगी ।

अब मैं नई यूनीवर्सिटीज खोलने के सवाल पर आता हूं । हमारे पास अभी 83 कुल यूनीवर्सिटीज हैं । अगर हम एवरेज निकाले तो पांच यूनिवर्सिटीज प्रत्येक स्टेट मे पडती है । इन 83 यूनिवर्सिटीज को हमे मजबूत कर लेना चाहिए । इनको ठोस आधार पर स्थापित करने के बाद ही हम नई यूनिवर्सिटीज खोले । लेकिन इसके बावजूद भी सरकार का यह मकसद नही है कि वह नई यूनिवर्सिटीज खोलने के पक्ष मे नहीं है या सरकार ने यह तय कर दिया है कि वह नई यूनीवर्सिटीज खुलेगी ही नही । हमारे पास सैट रूल्ज हैं, स्टैंडर्ड मेंटेन करने के लिए आधार हैं । ऊन आधारो के अन्तर्गत जो भी आएगा उस पर हम गम्भीरता से विचार करेंगे और नई यूनिवर्सिटी खोलने की जरूरत होगी तो वह भी हम खोलेंगे । लेकिन उसको खोलने जो इम्प्लिकेशज है, उनको हमको समझना होगा । मशरूम ग्रोथ आफ यूनिवर्सिटीज से हो सकता है कि पोलिटिकल समाधान कुछ हो जाए लेकिन वैसा करने से फिजिकल समाधान, एजुकेशनल समाधान नही होगा । अत: सरकार इस पक्ष मे नही है कि यूनिवर्सिटीज का मशरूम ग्रोथ किया जाए । लेकिन इस पक्ष मे भी सरकार नहीं है कि आगे यूनिवर्सिटीज सरकार नही खोलेगी ।

बैकवर्ड एरियाज का जहां तक सवाल है उनको प्रेफेंस दिया जाए, यह भी मांग की गई है, यह सरकार की नीति भी है । कुछ मित्रो ने कहा है कि साउथ में सेंट्रल यूनिवर्सिटीज की कमी है । मैं विनम्र निवेदन करना चाहता हूं कि साउथ में भी हम उतनी ही सच्चाई के साथ यूनिवर्सिटीज की मदद कर रहे हैं जितनी सच्चाई के साथ नार्थ, ईस्ट या वेस्ट में कर रहे है । साउथ में जो मद्रास यूनिवर्सिटी है, उसपर हम को गर्व है, नाज है . .

SHRI DHANDAPANI : I am asking about a Central university

MR. CHAIRMAN Let him finish

श्री डी० पी० यादव : जहा तक मद्रास यूनिवर्सिटी का सवाल हैं हम बडे गर्व और फख्र के साथ कह सकते है कि हिन्दुस्तान ही नही बल्कि विश्व मे भी वह एक बहुत बडी यूनिवर्सिटी है और बहत बडा लर्निंग का वह सेंटर है । उसको यू० जी० सी० पर्याप्त पैसा दे रही है । किसी भी एक फड मे से या और तरह से उसको उसने रिफ्यूज नही किया है । मै जब विद्यार्थी था तब मद्रास यूनिवर्सिटी मे गया था । मैंने वहा का काम देखा है । यू० जी० सी० के मनी का जो पलो हो रहा है, वह उससे सतुष्ट है । मद्रास यूनिवर्सिटी को जितना रुपया दिया जा रहा है यू० जी० सी० की बरफ मे उससे कोई कमी नही हुई है और न कोई कमी होगी । अगर हम एडवासमेंट आफ लर्निंग मे—

SHRI DHANDAPANI I am sorry for the interruption but I want one clarification We are running four colleges under the Dhandayudhpani Devasthanam in Palani where Hindu religion and Tamil language are taught We applied to the UGC for a grant but they have turned down our request They are not giving any grant to our colleges

SHRI D P YADAVA : Please come to our office My Minister is here and I assure you that we will discuss it there all together.

श्री हेमेन्द्र सिंह बनेरा : (भीलवाड़ा) : वह जवाब यहां मांग रहे है और आप कह रहे हैं कि आफिस में देंगे, यहा जवाब दें आप ।

SHRI SEZHIYAN (Kumbakonam) : The information may be supplied to the House later.

SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY : It is not possible to give answers with regard to individual instances in the course of a debate relating to a report for one particular year of the University Grants Commission. We are really discussing here the contents of the report of the University Grants Commission for one year and the scope of the debate, as I had said earlier, is restricted entirely to what has been mentioned in the report. What we wanted from hon. Members was their views with regard to the activities mentioned in the report, whether the University Grants Commission has acted rightly or wrongly with regard to the activities mentioned in the report. That was the scope of this discussion.

श्री डी० पी० यादव : जहां तक क्वालिटेटिव इम्प्रूवमेंट का सम्बन्ध है, कुछ स्कीमें हैं जिनको शुरू भी किया गया है और जिसमें फिजिक्स, कैमिस्ट्री, बायोलोजी, मैथ्स आदि की एडवान्स्ड स्टडी के लिए, इंटेंसिव स्टडी के लिए हमने बहुत से सेंटर खोले है और ऐसे हमारे पास पचास के करीब सेंटर थे। बहुत ही एडवांस्ड स्टडी का प्रबन्ध हो रहा है। इस तरह से क्वालिटेटिव इम्प्रूवमेट भी हम कर सकते है।

बम्बई यूनिवर्सिटी की बात भी आई है। जहा तक उसका सवाल है हम अपनी नीति स्पष्ट कर चुके हैं। जब शिक्षा मन्त्रालय का बजट आएगा, तब उस पर हम विचार करेंगे।

कालेजों को मदद देने के सम्बन्ध मे सेट रूल्ज बने हुए है। माननीय सदस्य उन रूल्ज की कापी ले सकते है। अगर किसी कालेज ने बी० ए० या बी० एस० सी० की पढ़ाई शुरू की है और वह पढ़ाई चार पांच साल तक हो चुकी है, तो उस कालेज को यूनिवर्सिटी के माध्यम से अप्लाई करना होगा। अगर माननीय सदस्य कोई ऐसा केस बताये कि रूल्ज के मुताबिक अप्लाई किया गया, लेकिन यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ने जान-बूझ कर ग्रान्ट नहीं दी, तब तो यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन को दोष दिया जा सकता है, वर्ना नही। जिस किसी भी कालेज ने नियमित तरीके से यूनिवर्सिटी के माध्यम से अप्लाई किया हैं, हमने उसको पैसा दिया है।

जहां तक पैसा देने का सवाल है, हमारे पास एक पैटर्न आफ एसिस्टेंट टु कालेजिज है। हमारे पास 21 पैटर्न है। हम कैसे पैसा देते हैं मैं इस का उल्लेख करना चाहता हूं।

Post-graduate studies—recurring and non recurring grant ; library and laboratory facilities—75 per cent, 50 per cent grant ; additional teaching accommodation ; hostels; staff quarters ; teachers hostels ; non-resident students centres ; tubewells and overhead tanks ; cycle sheds ; semi-micro analysis equipment for advanced studies research centres—we give cent per cent here ; assistance to teachers for research and advanced studies, aid fund ; the students service programme ; the book grant.

Then, some Members referred to the compilation of a research paper and its publication. We assist there also if it properly comes. It is valued by the U.G.C. as to whether it is of a standard. For every Ph. D. that is produced, it is not possible for the U.G.C. to give money for that.

ठोस शोध-कार्य की जो पुस्तकें हैं, उनके लिए हम पैसा देते है और देंगे।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय (सागर) : सागर में जो...

सभापति महोदय : इस समय यू० जी० सी० की रिपोर्ट पर डिसकशन हो रहा हैं। माननीय सदस्यों ने उसके बारे में जो कुछ कहा है, मन्त्री महोदय उसका जवाब दे रहे हैं। इस वक्त इन्डिविडुअल केसिज पर चर्चा नहीं हो रही है। माननीय सदस्या मन्त्री महोदय से मिल कर जानकारी ले ले।

श्रीमती सहोदराबाई राय : मैं यह जानना चाहती हूँ कि सागर में डा० हरिसिंह गौड़ की यूनिवर्सिटी बनी है, उसको कितनी ग्रान्ट दी जाती है।

श्री डी० पी० यादव : इसकी जानकारी भेज दी जायेगी।

हमने करीब-करीब 2500 कालेजों को

[श्री डी० पी० यादव]

पैसा दिया है। अगर किसी ने मांग की, तो हम ने बहुत जगह साइंस की पूरी लैबोरेटरी फिट कर दी है। अगर कहीं पर पैसे का दुरुपयोग होता है, तो उसको चैक करने का अधिकार हम जरूर अपने पास रखेंगे और फिर उस कालेज को पैसा नहीं देंगे।

जहां तक मैचिंग ग्रान्ट का सम्बन्ध हैं, अगर हम यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन से किसी कालेज को 80 परसेंट पैसा देते है, तो स्टेट गवर्नमेंट की यह ड्यूटी है कि वह कम से कम 20 परसेंट पैसा अपनी तरफ से लगाये। अगर कोई स्टेट गवर्नमेंट 20 परसेंट पैसा भी नही देती है तो इसका मतलब यह है कि वह एजूकेशन मे इन्ट्रेस्ट नही लेना चाहती है और वह सिर्फ सेंटर पर दोष मढ़ कर राजनीति करना चाहती है। इसलिए कालेजों को अपनी स्टेट गवर्नमेंट्स से कहना चाहिए कि अगर यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन की तरफ से 80 परसेंट पैसा दिया जाता है, तो वे कम से कम 20 परसेंट पैसा तो दें, ताकि कालेज शत-प्रति-शत लाभ उठा सकें।

माननीय सदस्यों ने बुक्स और जर्नल्ज का जिक्र किया है। हम उनके लिए पैसा देते है।

जहां तक मीडियम आफ एजूकेशन का का सम्बन्ध है, यह एक कन्ट्रोवर्शल सबजेक्ट बन गया है, जो कि यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन के परव्यू में ज्यादा नहीं आता है। वह एक सलाहकार समिति की तरह भले ही काम कर सकता है। लेकिन मीडियम आफ एजूकेशन पर कोई डेसीशन यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन ले सकता है, ऐसा हम सरकार की ओर से नही समझते हैं। उसके लिए अलग सलाहकार समिति है। उसके लिए अलग डिबेट किया जाय और सरकार की ओर से इसके बारे में विचार विमर्श करने के लिए पिछली बार वाइस-चांसलर्स की मीटिंग्स हुई और कई कमेटीज इसके लिए बनी हैं। उनकी रिपोर्ट आपको अलग मिल जायेगी।

कुछ लोगों ने स्टूडेंट्स पार्टिसिपेशन इन दि यूनिवर्सिटी मैनेजमैंट की बात कही है। तो इस के लिए एक कमेटी नियुक्त कर दी गई है। बहुत सारी यूनिवर्सिटीज मे ऐसा हो रहा है कि उसकी कल्चरल ऐक्टिविटीज में, शोसल फंक्शंस मे और होस्टल्स के प्रबन्ध इत्यादि में स्टूडेंट्स का पार्टिसिपेशन लिया जा रहा है। लेकिन जहा तक यूनिवर्सिटीज मैनेजमेंट का सवाल है एक कमेटी उसके लिए हमने बनाई है, डा० पी० बी० गजेन्द्रगडकर जो भूतपूर्व मुख्य न्यायाधीश रहे है उनकी अध्यक्षता में और वह बहुत जल्दी अपनी रिपोर्ट देंगे। वह रिपोर्ट आपके विचारार्थ आएगी और मै समझता हूँ कि इसमें व्यग्रता की जरूरत नही है। इसके लिए भावनां में आकर कोई निर्णय लेना भी उचित नही होगा। स्टूडेंट्स के पार्टिसिपेशन का क्या इम्पैक्ट हो सकता है यूनिवर्सिटी पर, क्या इम्पैक्ट हो सकता है सोसाइटी पर इस सब को खूब गभीरता से सोचिए और फिर जो सदन पास करेगा वह एनेक्टमेंट बनेगा और यूनिवर्सिटी में लागू होगा। यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन के माध्यम से करना होगा तो वह एग्जीक्यूटिव किया जाएगा।...

एक माननीय सदस्य : स्टूडेंट्स पार्टिसिपेशन के बारे में क्या हुआ ?

श्री डी० पी० यादव : मैंने कहा कि श्री गजेन्द्रगडकर की अध्यक्षता में जो कमेटी बनी है वह अपनी रिपोर्ट दे दे तब उसके ऊपर विचार करके निर्णय लिया जायगा।

अनएम्प्लायमेंट का जहां तक सवाल है ऐसा कहा गया कि हमारी यूनिवर्सिटीज का एजूकेशन एम्प्लायमेंट औरिएंटेड नहीं है। इस को मैं भी मानता हूँ और आप भी मानते हैं। लेकिन यह इससे रिटेल नही करता है। इस पर अलग ही हम विचार करें तो वह अच्छा होगा।

रिवीजन आफ सैलरी आर पे स्केल्स की जहां

तक बात है यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमिशन जिस प्रकार से मैचिंग ग्रान्ट्स साइंस और होस्टल्ल के लिये दे रहा था उसी प्रकार से मैचिंग ग्रान्ट्स दे रहा है और कोठारी कमीशन की सिफारिशो को लागू करने मे जितनी समर्थता हो सकी है वह यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन के माध्यम से लागू करने का प्रयास हुआ है। उसमे यू० जी० सी० बाधक नहीं हुई है। कुछ स्टेट गवर्नमेट ने जानबूझकर उसको इम्प्लाईमेट नही होने दिया है। स्टेट गवर्नमेट्स से भी फाइनेशियल हेल्प मागी जाय।

एग्जामिनेशन रिफार्म का जहां तक सवाल हैं यह फिर एक बहुत लम्बा चौड़ा विषय आ जाता है। जैसा प्रोफेसर साहब ने कहा है एग्जामिनेशस का रिफार्म होना चाहिए। एग्जामिनेशंस के रिफार्म में सभी लोग ऐग्रीड है। सेमेस्टर टाइप का एग्जामिनेशन हो या क्या हो, इसमें कुछ लोग अमेरिकन पैटर्न चाहते है और कुछ इग्लिश पैटर्न चाहते हैं। उस पर भी हम लोग सीरियसली गौर कर रहे है और यूनिवर्सिटी ग्रान्ट्स कमीशन भी इस पर बहुत जोरों से गौर कर रहा है। कुछ लोगों को सलाह करके फिर जो अन्तिम फैसला होगा वह लिया जायगा और उसके अनुसार किया जायगा। लेकिन हमारे यहा की लम्बाई चौड़ाई जो देश की है 8 हजार मील लम्बाई और चौड़ाई जो हैं, इसमें आसाम में कुछ सिस्टम लागू करते हैं तो वह बम्बइ में फिट नही करता है। और कन्या कुमारी में लागू करते हैं तो वह काश्मीर में फिट नही करता है। इसलिए एग्जामिनेशन रिफार्म में यूनिवर्सिटी की आटोनामी को भी ध्यान में रखा जाय और हम लोगो से जो सलाह की बात होगी, हम जो सेमिनार्स करेगे, यूनिस्को के लोगों को भी हम बुलाते हैं, और लोगों को भी बुलाते है, उनकी जो सलाह होगी वह भी हम देंगे।

स्टूडेंट्स ऐडवाईजरी ब्यूरो के बारे में बहुत लोगों ने कहा है। इसको सरकार बहुत गहराई से सोच रही है कि हर यूनिवर्सिटी में स्टूडेंट्स इन्फार्मेशन ब्यूरो खोले जहां कि स्टूडेंट्स को बी० एस० सी० या एम० ए, एम० एस० सी० पास करने के बाद एम्प्लायमेंट कहां है उसकी इन्फार्मेशन दी जा सके। इस पर सरकार बहुत गहराई से सोच रही हैं।

अभी एक विद्वान सभा परिषद् ने कहा कि हम लोग मेडिकल की तरह से इंजीनियरिंग में भी एक साल का ऐसा कोर्स रखें जिससे कि लोगों को यह हो कि इंजीनियरिंग सिर्फ पास करने से नही बल्कि सीखने से होगी तो वैसी स्थिति मे हम लोगों ने बहुत आगे कदम बढा लिया है और करीब-करीब 14 हजार इंजीनियरिंग के शिक्षार्थियों को जो कालेजेज में हैं या जो डिप्लोमा में है उनको हमने इंडस्ट्रीयल एस्टैब्लिशमेट्स में ट्रैनिंग दी है। अभी हम तीन महीने या दो महीने की ट्रेनिंग दे रहे है। इसका खर्चा भी पूरा वहन करते है, किसी को तीन सौ, किसी को चार सौ रुपया महीना देते हैं। लेकिन इतना बड़ा लम्बा चौड़ा देश है, उसमें कुछ पता नही चल रहा है। यह जो 14 हजार के लिए हमने इस तरह पढ़ाने की व्यवस्था की है, इसको जो रिओरियेटेड किया है उसका कुछ पता नही चल रहा है। फिर भी तीन चार साल के बाद इसका कुछ रिजल्ट निकलेगा। आप लोग इस में अपनी सलाह हम लोगों को बराबर देते रहें।

इन्ही शब्दों के साथ मैं इसका समावर्तन करना चाहता हूं और आप लोगों से विनीत आग्रह करना चाहता हूं कि जो भी ठोस और रचनात्मक सुझाव हों वह हमें या हमारे मन्त्री महोदय को आप आ कर अवश्य दें।

MR. CHAIRMAN : The discussion is over...

SHRI K. MALLANNA : The hon. Minister did not answer in regard to my suggestions about private colleges.

RAILWAY BUDGET 1971-72,— GENERAL DISCUSSION

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now, we shall take up general discussion on the Budget (Railways) for 1971-72.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE (Kanpur) : I would like to know how much time has been allotted for this discussion. Since the Business Advisory Committee is not meeting at all, I do not know what the position is. I do not know whether it has been abolished. Earlier, it had been constituted, and I used to attend it. In the absence of any knowledge about the time allotted, it is difficult for us to fix up the speakers. I would request you to convey our feelings to the Speaker, and let him call a meeting tomorrow so that we may also fix up our speakers accordingly. As it is, we do not know how many hours have been allotted.

MR. CHAIRMAN : The time likely to be available for this is about 10 hours.

SHRI S. M. BANERJEE : That is the time fixed up by the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. But it is for us to fix up the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN : What the hon. Member has said has gone on record, and the hon. Minister will see it.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA (Serampore) : I am glad that I have the privilege to open the debate on the railway budget placed before the House by the hon. Minister of Railways. From the budget papers, I do not find any change in the policy of the Government at all. So far as is evident from the whole of the budget speech and the other documents that have been placed before us—the same old outlook and the same old policy have been placed before us once again. It is a mere balance-sheeting of the railway accounts and a typical way of putting up things, namely a shortfall in earnings and rise in working expenses, as a consequence of which there will be a net deficit of Rs. 33.12 crores on the revenue account. The reasons adduced for this are: rise in the staff bill, unremunerative position of certain lines and the loss due to haulage of low-rated and bulky goods traffic. I am thankful that the hon. Railway Minister has by his railway budget indicated the shape of things to come and as such this budget is a precursor of the things to come. An illusion had been created just on the eve of the elections that certain steps will be taken by the Government to fight against the poverty of the people. But I find that instead of '*Gareebi hatao*' Government have adopted the policy of '*Gareebon ko Hatao*'...

'*Gareebon ko hatao and looto*'. That is what has come out from the facts placed before us.

The people had expected that at least there would be a reorientation in the policy and at least the assurance given before the elections would be respected and honoured to a certain extent. But we find that after cataloguing the reasons for the failure of the railways to cope with the situation, the hon. Minister has come forward with a proposal to increase passenger fares and to make readjustment of the freight on goods traffic and an increase in freight. Even now, I would request hon. Members of the House to judge things for themselves. From the budget speech we find that there is a proposal for an increase of passenger fares, and even here, we find that the total amount that will be realised from third class passengers is Rs. 11.60 crores.

From the upper class passengers, it is Rs. 1.60 crores. This is your socialism ; this is your *garibi hatao*. The maximum number of people travel by the third class. On them falls the heaviest burden. The Minister will graciously say that he is not charging any extra fare for short distance passengers. 15 kms ; what is 15 kms ? Just between two stations. I know this from my experience. At the same time, he poses as if he is doing much service to the poorer people. He has cited the examples of the daily passengers in the big cities, Calcutta, Bombay and Madras, lakhs of them, purchasing monthly tickets, and the railways losing Rs. 12 crores on that account. Has he got any knowledge of the conditions under which these daily passengers travel during the peak hours in the morning and evening ? I have personal experience of Calcutta. I have seen that they have to heard the train even at the risk of their life. Has the hon. Minister calculated how many passengers can be accommodated in the coaches that are provided morning and evening, and how many actually travel in them ? Then you will find that this talk of concession is nothing but a stunt. The trains are always overcrowded in these suburban sections. Many times I have seen that for petty reasons trouble starts and there is a train dislocation.

THE MINISTER OF EDUCATION AND SOCIAL WELFARE AND MINISTER OF DEPARTMENT OF CULTURE (SHIKSHA AUR SAMAJ KALYAN MANTRI AUR SANSKRITI VIBHAG MANTRI) (SHRI SIDDHARTHA SHANKAR RAY) : Who starts it ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : The people, because of the conditions they have to face. After spending 8 or 10 hours in their places of work, they have to literally fight with those who are inside the train to get inside. Lakhs of them have to do it. You will say that they may wait for the next train. But that is not so easy. You will have to wait longer hours. These things have a psychological reaction on the people. These things must be taken into consideration and remedied.

Even after these proposals for increase in the fares and freight, the Minister is not in a position to cover the deficit ; there will still be a balance of Rs. 6 crores odd left uncovered. He has hopes that this will be made up by a top-to-bottom economy effort, that is, beginning from the Chairman of the Railway Board down to the gangman. That is good, no doubt. But I would remind the House of the proverb: charity begins at home. If you really want to improve the condition of the railways, you have to remove the 'white elephant', the Railway Board. Until and unless this is done, there is no chance of real improvement in railway operations. So my first point is that the Railway Board must be abolished. I know the Minister will hesitate because it is a legacy from the old British days. They have no courage to take this step because there is a den of vested interests in the form of the Railway Board, The Demand for Grant No. 1 gives a picture of how the Board is constituted and what is its structure. So far as I know, there are three or four members.

Along with them there are five Additional Directors. I do not know what their function is. There are so many Directors, Deputy Directors, Secretaris and Assistant Secretaries. In this way a hierarchy has been created in the Railway Board. At the present moment you can abolish the posts of five Additional Members. There is no necessity for Additional Members and this will reduce the expenditure of the Railways. There is one Additional Director for Establishment. There are two Joint Directors, one Deputy Secretary, Director (Mechanical Engineering and Production) and Director (Finance Accounts). These are not necessary and can be easily done away with. Actually, the real work is done by the lower ranks, either clerks or technical persons, and the person at the head simply signs and passes the papers, and for this lakhs of rupees are spent.

SHRI A. P. SHARMA (Buxar) : What is the change you are suggesting ?

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA : I am suggesting the total abolition of the Railway Board, and if it is not immediately possible, at least you can do away with the posts that I have mentioned.

In the Southern Eastern Railway there are four Engineers. I know that two Engineers can do the whole job.

I do not know what extra facilities the ordinary passengers will get after this Budget, but from the report it appears that the Railway is incurring losses on the Rajdhani Express and Deluxe trains. So, it is better to introduce more ordinary Janta passengers and expresses. This will facilitate travel by the ordinary public and will save the expenditure of the Railways.

The Railway must establish human relationship between the top officers and the ordinary employees and natural justice must be done to the Railway workers. Eight hours a day was assured in this Parliament long ago, but still I know that loco drivers have to work for 14 hours. The Minister must look into this and see that the eight hour day is introduced.

The Railway refused to implement certain things which are agreed to and implemented by certain other public sector undertakings. It happened in Barauni in respect of project allowance and the workers went on strike. The P and T Department and the Fertiliser Corporation gave that allowance ; the railways did not. Because of strike the railways had to incur heavy losses and ultimately the railways had to settle the matter.

While the Railway Board itself certified that the Railway Electrification Organisation had done good work, it suddenly decided, for reasons best known to itself, to split it up. They planned to electrify 75 per cent of the railway lines ; it was progressing well and the department could efficiently undertake all sorts of electrification work. But

[Shri Dinen Bhattacharyya]

this was suddenly changed and contractors were given the work. I do not know how a particular contract or is connected with high-ups in the Government or the Congress Party but he was given the contract for Kanpur to Tundla electrification. He was given more than Rs. 90 lakhs but did not complete the work of 30 lakhs. The work is still incomplete and the line is not in operation.

There are a group of contractors and when tenders are called for they combine together in a surreptitious way and give tenders. If one is accepted, the other contractors help the person who gets the contract. In this way they decide among themselves who should get the contract. This goes on merrily under the Railway Board.

There is a proposal in the Railways that contract labour should be abolished; still the practice is continued even in respect of certain works which are of a permanent nature. In the Loco shed in Bandil some workers are appointed to remove the ashes; this is a regular job. Still these men are not absorbed directly by the Railways.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It is time you wound up your speech. You have taken 20 minutes while the total time to which your party was entitled is 26-27 minutes; there are two speakers from your party.

SHRI DINEN BHATTACHARYYA: I come to my other proposals. There should be no increase in the fares. No new deluxe or Rajdhani type coaches should be introduced. I also want to ask the hon. Minister: what happened in regard to the Calcutta underground railways? I was a Member of this House in 1965-66. This issue was taken up then, and a dispersal line from Dum Dum to Princep Ghat was decided to be taken up for completion. In the last year, there was a big conference of Parliament Members with the Managers, etc., etc., and there it was adopted. I know that a certain amount has been sanctioned for that dispersal line. But it is still in the air. Nobody knows what is the fate of that. In the meantime, the Soviet experts who really have a knowledge of underground railways—because in Leningrad where there are nearabout 40 tunnels they have built an underground railway—came here, and gave their recommendations that an underground railway may be built in Calcutta. That is still in the shelves of the Railway Board. I do not know what is the real fate of it. My submission is that the matter should not be delayed any more. It should be taken up with due earnestness.

Then my point is regarding the Howrah-Amta railway. It concerns a large part of West Bengal. If to meet the needs, a narrow gauge line is not possible to be taken up by the Government, I suggest that you should at least built a new broad gauge line which will have a direct link from Santragachi to Bishnupur *via* Dhankuni and Tarkeshwar. If this line is taken up, lakhs of people who have no conveyance in that area—I come from that area—will be benefited. If the Minister visits that area, he will find that even a bullock-cart cannot pass through the road. The Government is saying that they will introduce buses. I do not know when they will introduce it and build proper roads for the buses to ply. Even if you want it, you cannot do it before two years, because you have to build the roads first. So, I humbly suggest to the Minister to reconsider the proposal of taking over the Howrah-Amta and Howrah-Sheakala light railways. If it is not possible, immediately, and ultimately they should see that a broad gauge line may be laid in that area.

Along with it, I also request the Minister one thing. He assured this House in his last budget speech also that the employees who are working in the Howrah-Amta railway would be absorbed. But it has not yet been done. So, I request him to expedite action in this matter.

Then I come to certain other suggestions which have been given to the railways in the form of a memorandum by the Passengers' Association there. The first suggestion is that a dispersal line from Dum Dum to Princep Ghat and a small link with the Bendel section near Bally with the Calcutta port should be taken up. A small link with the Calcutta Chord near Bally and the extension of the line up to the southern section may be taken up afterwards. In Balurghat, which is the only district headquarter in West Bengal which has got no railway, I want a railway line there. In Tripura, in reply to a question the minister said that from Dharamnagar to

Agartala, they have undertaken survey work. That should be completed immediately and construction should start forthwith.

Regarding subways and overbridges, the minister says, if the State Government contributes, we can take them up. I do not understand this Year after year we are pointing out that people are suffering, but neither the railway nor the State Government takes up the construction of these subways or overbridges. In our State, there are so many subways requiring remodelling like Bandel and Konnagore. There were built long back and during rain, you cannot go through them. There are cetain places like Serampore portion of the G. T. Road where overbridges are neccssary. But the work has not been undertaken. From the minister's statement, it appears that Rs. 10 crores will be accumulated in this fund. I suggest that the railways should spend the whole amount and not depend on the State Governments' contribution for these small works, because the State Governments will say, "we do not have enough money."

18 00 hrs.

I am surprised to find from the minister's speech that in the eastern section, blame has been levelled against ordinary people for dislocation of trains. What have the poor people to do with it ? I want to mention one incident. On 16th of this month, Mr. Mohammed Ismail, Member of Parliament, was travelling from Howrah to Ranchi. As soon as he boarded the train at Howrah and kept his bag, some four or five persons came there and snatched away his bag. He asked the policemen on the platform to catch them. But he was told, "You go to the thana and steps will be taken." He had to get down from the train because his purse, identity card and everything was inside the bag. Later, he addressed a letter on 17th April to Mr. Hanumanthaiya. But he did not even reply to his letter. If this is the fate of an MP, you can imagine the state of things.

We are fully in agreement with the minister that these things should be stopped, but for that certain measures should be taken boldly. If you depend on the State police, they are in collusion with the waggon-breakers. They are all anti-social people. Now these anti-social people are ganging up with the Congress and the Congress people are standing as their saviours. Where are we ? I humbly request that these things must be stopped by taking strong measures, in which case, the people will cooperate with the efforts of the minister. If the minister wants, we can give hundreds of cases of waggon—breaking.

MR. CHAIRMAN : Now he should conclude. Mr. R. N. Sharma.

श्री रामनारायण शर्मा (धनबाद) : सभापति जी, यह रेलवे सम्बन्धी जो बजट पेस हुआ है उसमें 33 करोड़ का घाटा दिखलाया गया है इस साल के लिए और यह घाटा वैसी हालत में दिखलाया गया है जब कि पे कमीशन के इन्टेरिम रिलीफ को लागू करने के लिए 36 करोड़ खर्च हुआ है और डेली एलावेंस के रूप में...

MR. CHAIRMAN : He may continue his speech tomorrow

18.03 hrs.

The Lak Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Thursday, May 27, 1971/ Jyaistha 6, 1893 (Saka).

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